

JANUARY 20,

# The Times

LOS ANGELES

WEIGHT EIGHT PEAR.  
EVER ANNUAL. \$9.00; Per Month, 75 Cents,  
or 25 Cents a Copy.

ited the Arrow  
this Week?  
The music by the Arrow  
is of distinction. Beautiful  
pictures that will drive Dell

All kinds of  
decorations  
and dainty  
things

THE WEATHER.  
BRIEF REPORT.

FORECAST.—For Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair; light north wind. For San Francisco and vicinity: Threatening weather; rain; brisk to high wind.

SUNRISE, 5:32; sunset, 5:21; moon, 2:21 a.m. Sunday.

YESTERDAY Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum, 48 deg. Wind at 6 a.m. Northwest; velocity, 14 miles; at 1 p.m. Northeast; velocity, 7 miles.

In the night the temperature was 48 deg., partly cloudy.

TODAY.—At 2 a.m. the temperature was 48 deg.; partly cloudy.

The complete weather report, including comparative temperatures, can be found on page 15, part 1.]

WHERE WINTER REIGNS.

## BLIZZARD WRECKS, DESTROYS AND KILLS.

Entire Middle West Is Paralyzed by  
Terrific Wind and Snow.

Trains Are Stalled in Snowdrifts With Passengers  
Suffering from Cold and Hunger. Wire Communi-  
cation Is Suspended. Roofs Are Blown Off and Business  
Is Practically Abandoned.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Middle West, from Denver to Chicago, is caught to-day in one of the worst blizzards of years, and this vast and thickly populated section is for the time being smothered from sight or sound of civilization under a deadening blanket of snow.

Swpt. by a gale of wind, howling over prairies and towns at a velocity of from fifty to one hundred miles, whitened by drifting snow which is stopping almost every sign of life out of doors, and solidifying in the constantly falling temperature, the Mississippi Valley is literally paralyzed.

Only the general symptoms are known. The individual sufferings of towns and business enterprises and individuals will be appreciated fully when the paralytic touch of the storm is lifted. There is almost no communication east of Denver or west of Chicago.

Railroad trains are buried in snowdrifts, miles from assistance which cannot be reached and which could not reach them if there were any way of getting their calls for aid. Transportation systems in the cities are out of commission, with all the resultant confusion of business and commerce. Blocked points are left without supplies.

The gale has unroofed houses and broken in windows, leaving the inmates to seek refuge from cold and suffering where they might. People have been blown from bridges and wagons have been lost on country roads.

All the features of the severest of winter storms, where the terrors of winter have been learned in its severity by the handful of civilization which have been re-enacted in what will be remembered as the great blizzard of 1888.

PASSENGERS SUFFERING.

On the South Park branch of the Colorado and Southern Railroad four passenger trains are snowbound and the passengers are suffering from cold and hunger.

T. F. Davidson of Galesburg, Ill., who has been investigating bills pending in Congress to subject several railroads to state regulation, says it represents Salt Lake Railroad that this line is to be built from Denver to Park City.

WATERWAYS.

Association has been investigating bills pending in Congress to subject several railroads to state regulation.

Mrs. Atherton's office uncovers many new facts in the life history of one of the most prominent men in New York.

California.

Recent experiments in pre-cooking are carried on at Pasadena.

Most women kill her brother-in-law.

A Chicago man worth \$100,000 to his grocer's horse.

Business community officials are planning to raise to 100 feet up pie-shaped mountain near Port Los Angeles again.

Monks trivally serve to be important.

In this city several inches of snow has fallen driven by a wind of seventy-two miles an hour, and last night a train coming west out of Chicago, bound for a plasterer of Kansas City, was blown from a wagon bridge and killed.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Business was practically suspended today in Omaha, according to messengers which came out. The streets were blocked and wire communication was suspended.

Reports of winds were scattered through the streets. A church chimney, blown onto the roof of a neighboring cottage, seriously injured a young woman asleep in an upper room.

At St. Joseph, Mo., many houses were unroofed, and plate-glass windows.

DRUG SECTION.

Packets of Hydrogen peroxide.

Fridays.

Very popular.

Cake, Friday.

16 oz. No. 10.

16 oz. No. 10.

16 oz. No. 10.

16 oz. No. 10.

Main Floor.

Third Floor.

Four Big Specials

(No Mail or Phone Order Filled)

Business.



**ENTERTAINMENTS.**  
—  
**IC THEATER**  
—  
LAWRENCE MOROSCO, Leader and  
TODAY.  
**MANFORD** IN SHAKESPEARE,  
REPERTORY  
TONIGHT.  
"The Winter's Tale"  
Now Playing.  
Matinee Saturday  
SEATS NOW ON SALE  
BERTS  
TOMORROW—RAFFLER  
TOMORROW—MATINEE SATURDAY.  
**ILERS**  
AMERICAN AUTHORS.  
—  
TIMES EVERY DAY.  
PHONES INC.

**cum Road Show**

EDWIN HOLT & CO.,  
HITMAN METER,  
WOMEN & OWNERS,  
ROGERS & DEELY,  
PICTURES.

MATINEES DAILY.—IN. No. 10.

OTH PHONES 1427.  
TOMORROW—SATURDAY, Sunday.  
COMPANY IN FRANK DANIELS

of the Nile

BAGGAGE MATINEES.—  
TODAY.

H. C. WATTS,  
—  
LAW TWO PERFORMANCE  
EMENT CO. [Inc.]

Monte Carlo

ELLA<sup>\*\*</sup>, Notable Cast with  
HOMER E. MARSH

the Week!

MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

ALIAN TRIUMPH.

abbage Patch

LL COMPANY AND PRODUC-

PRICES: \$2. 50 and \$2.

NERS TODAY AND TOMORROW.

NIGHT at 8: Main St. 2.

RTS MONDAY NIGHT

LATEPLAY.

GOLDEN WEST

ARE NOW ON SALE.

ERNEST CRAWFORD, Stage  
HOMES—Main St. 2.

TODAY.

100 PEOPLE—100.

The Queen

Fairy Fantasy, Creation—Pur-

RED RIDING HOOD, Better known as

SATURDAY MATINEE, the com-

pany—Jewels with CLOTHES

All sets reduced—No. 2.

SPRING STREET, New York  
Executive Sullivan & Company

VAUDEVILLE

—

ORNAMENTS.

ARM

PASADENA

ESTABLISHED 1886.

FARE CASES ON  
MAIN STREET  
SAKED CAVETON  
HEWICH FARM

SHIP AND 25c

IN TO FARM 25c

AND OUR

ONE DOOR

FROM DOWNTOWN.

196—Until Midnight

NIGHT.

MOTOR CAR CO. OWNERS

ARM—OFF. EAST.

LAKE PARK

WALL.

For sale at our

INCUBUS.

Travel.

ervice to

INA ISLAND

el Metropol

EUROPEAN PLAN.

DAY EVENINGS

5 p.m. Train

BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

PHOENIX

—

Ocean

le to

or Santa Monica

PE ALONG THE OCEAN.

DELSA OR PLATA DEL REY.

Pacific Railway

EIGHTH AND FIFTH STS.

BATTLE—

AI STREAMERS

4 p.m.

in SAN FRAN-

and every six

through Los An-

geles.

See P. 2

PHOENIX

CO. SECOND \$7.35

CLAS.

See H. Gray's Harbor

SANTA MONICA call 2000

Passenger service from

SEE—

the Union Club here. The question of

## THE PACIFIC SLOPE STATES.

### HONEST LABOR. SHOW SAFETY OF BUILDING.

Egerton Confounds Union  
Trouble-makers.

charges of State Totemites  
Proved Unfounded.

Open Shop Contractor Tells  
of Agnew Work.

WE DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

the exclusive sale in Phoenix to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of power generated at the Roosevelt dam, provided by the power or lighting current to be sold in the city will be re-sold, says to such company.

It was asked if, upon investigation it appears that said contract is unique. The answer is creation of a monopoly, that proper proceedings be brought to obtain the abrogation and amendment of the same.

If it is alleged that the contract creates a monopoly and is threatening the company, from competition allowing it to make "charges controlled and governed only by its size and cost."

The memorial, under suspension of the House unanimously and the Council by a vote of ten to two.

WOMAN DROWNED IN CREEK.

Cought in Swift Stream in Phoenix and Struggles in Quicksand.

Companions Saved.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Jan. 29.—Myrtle, wife of George Brown of Globe, was drowned this afternoon in Salt River, at the foot Center street, Phoenix. The body was not recovered. The woman, aged about 35 and has a child, was last seen farther somewhere in New York. She had been to the home of her son, George Wilson, a young Temple man, who recently came from Globe, knowing her son.

The trio started to Phoenix yesterday. They found the river slightly swollen, got on the beaten ford, and were soon struck by quicksand. Miller resisted until he was pulled out, and the woman were unharmed, but strangled together, until the former was seized by cramps and was rescued, unconscious, by Tom Byle and Tom Baycroft, two elderly men. The woman drifted below to deeper water, and sank before she could be reached. The current was very swift.

SNELL ACCUSED OF PERJURY.

Man Whose Testimony Helped in Conviction of Dr. Parrin for Land Frauds Now Attacked.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Robert Perrin, brother of Dr. E. B. Perrin, who was jointly charged with Charles A. Benson with conspiracy to defraud the government of large amounts of public money, has been indicted.

He was indicted on the top of a tall tower in an elevator, and there fell mechanically into long galvanized pipes nine inches in diameter, and thus converted to a hopper, where he was carried to the bottom. From the hopper it was converted to the forms in which he was confined.

It is believed that on the floor above the man whose strength had been tested, he had been held in confinement, that it made no difference to whether or not they were affiliated with any organization, and that he had no distinction in the remuneration of his services.

He stated that the men and women used in the building, the number of whom were numerous, the best that could be procured.

He testified that on the floor above the man whose strength had been tested, he had been held in confinement, that it made no difference to whether or not they were affiliated with any organization, and that he had no distinction in the remuneration of his services.

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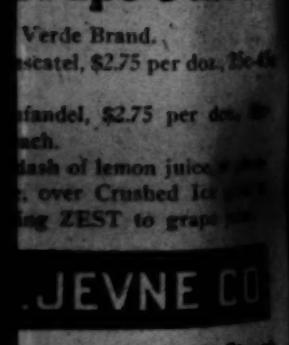


SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1905.



\$250

large amount for a piano, we urge you to do for this amount. We understand the price in the West, seen and heard it.

is the Price  
0 Monthlynia Music Co.  
AL QUALITY  
Y-LOS ANGELES.  
SAFETY-  
OF LOS ANGELESALL \$40.00  
AND \$45.00  
SUITS NOW.. \$30exclusive styles, high  
selection early.DORR TAILOR  
426 S. Spring St.refreshing  
beverages  
Are Made From  
California  
Unfermented  
Grape Juice  
Verde Brand,  
Biscatol, \$2.75 per doz.  
Infandel, \$2.75 per doz.  
Dash of lemon juice, a dash  
over Crumbed Ice, add  
ZEST to grape juice.Bway and Sixth Street  
208-210 South Spring  
W PHONE NUMBERS  
Home 10651  
Sunset B'way 4900Measing Compliments  
to Your Friends  
vite Them to Meet  
You at  
e Pig & Whistle  
for a Cup of Tea  
Bway bet. 2nd and 3rd  
Next to City Hall.chase Bros.  
PIANOS  
over a half century  
the standard.  
ore Piano Co.  
7th and Hope Sts.  
17500  
Hats  
One  
PriceMURKIN BEAMY SIDE.  
MURKIN FIRES  
ON PHYSICIAN.to Avenge Death of  
Young Daughter.Accused of Making  
Criminal Operation.Ending Occurs at a Post-  
office in Oregon.

THE SECRET WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

ONTARIO (Calif.) Jan. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dr. Fred Peacock was shot twice and probably wounded at that place this morning by Mrs. Adelina Longtaine, a sixteen-year-old girl, who died last month as result of an alleged criminal operation, for which Dr. Peacock was responsible. One bullet passed through the left lung of man, who was fought resuscitated at the hospital at Astoria. This is considered fatal. The other bullet struck the heart of the man, who was removed from the chest, and was removed from the chest, and was removed from the heart.

BALDESSAR, Who Shot Wife and  
Mother-in-Law, Hanged at San  
Quentin.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN QUENTIN, Jan. 29.—Charles Baldeassar, who murdered his wife and mother-in-law at Stockton on September 10, 1904, was executed today in the State prison here. He kept up a brave appearance almost to the last, but showed signs of weakness after ascending the scaffold, and nearly fainted just before the trap was sprung. He did not deny his guilt, and said that he deserved hanging. As he weighed only 125 pounds, he was given an unusually long drop of eight feet. The trap fell at 12:15, and fifteen and a half minutes later Baldeassar was pronounced dead. His neck was broken by the fall. The last words of the Catholic church were administered by Father Colopoli of San Francisco.

Baldeassar was a gambler, and the crime for which he paid the penalty today was committed during a fit of rage. He had been drinking heavily when he, uninvited, had come into the building, stepped over a woman, and drawing from her a .38-caliber revolver, fired the shot, in all probability, will cost him his life. It entered at the left elbow, while the other bullet passed through the heart.

Mrs. Longtaine made no resistance, and the man immediately seated himself in a chair and awaited the arrival of the police.

The shooting came as a surprise to the fact that Dr. Peacock had stood under bond to appear in the Circuit Court for trial on a charge of manslaughter for causing death of his wife. The trial was set out for next week. During the afternoon of yesterday he was seen in the restaurant, where he was engaged in a game of cards. At 8:30 P.M. he turned his back upon the men, he was struck with a heavy bolt and his skull fractured. He died a few hours later.

The men then entered Mrs. Kline's restaurant, where they saw the man, fractured her skull, with a blow and took about \$700 from under her blouse.

ROBBERS BREAK BANK.

Blow Open Safe and Escape With  
\$10,000 Without Arousing  
Town.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

EL PASO (Tex.) Jan. 29.—The vault of the Carlton State Bank at Carlton, Tex., was blown up with dynamite by robbers last night, who escaped after taking all the money in sight. It is reported they got away with \$10,000.

The vault was drilled and the big safe outside was blown open with nitroglycerine. The money taken was all in currency.

The police believe the man is the murderer. The woman was three times, once in the breast, once in the arm and once in the chest, when the shots fired, which is a mystery to the police.

The husband of the woman is a friend of the man. A man is missing, he is being sought. A man was found dead in his home in Carlton, Tex., and it is believed that the man had been killed.

Neighbors state that there have been frequent visits between the couple which it is thought resulted in the murder.

WOKE AT RACE TRACK.

Attempt to Recoup by Sys-  
tematic Theft and Land in  
Penitentiary.

DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SEATTLE, Jan. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Two young men, who at first gave their names as E. Jones and H. Robertson, but who now confess to names of McKinnon and Robertson, were today sentenced to serve five months in the penitentiary, having refused to robbery and assault. They were by the use of a trap, set into which articles were slipped by one man, while the other attracted the attention of the clerks.

They are reported to have been busily engaged at San Francisco, and given what they believed was a tip-up on a race at Emeryville. They took all the money and were then engaged in robbing a bank, when they started a career of crime which cost them their loss, but were caught in the first town where they used their goods.

Their father is a contractor at Fratnals. He brought affidavits to prove his son's good reputation in the Bay City. Robertson's wife, Mrs. McKinnon, the mother of two sons, is to be married to a man named Coughlin, hoping to aid the young man.

MURKIN RUSTLER CONFESES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PORTLAND (Or.) Jan. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Klamath country boy, who has been accused of cattle rustling in Klamath county, has recently admitted the statement of those in the prosecution of suspect Charles Welsh, arrested on suspicion of Klamath Falls, has made a confession in which he implicates Al Walley and Charles Lindsey, two men now held in jail. The sheriff was taken to the county seat of Klamath county and went into the office of the attorney general to be informed of his illegal operations, resulting from his removal to the county in the fall, where the cattle and horses were held before being sent away to California. It is thought by the authorities that further revelations will be made by Welsh concerning the operations of a large gang.

MADE USE OF FETTERS.

CHARLES CARSON, Who Led Jail Break,

Loses His Appeal and  
Must Die.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Using

an instrument which to

which he had freedom, Louis Schultz, who is charged with having assaulted Charles, a jeweler of the Mission district, with a gas pipe, and endeavored to rob him of a valuable diamond,

Carson escaped from a cell be-

fore he was brought up for trial, but the court being occupied with another

guard at the quarry and attempted

to bring him back to the

courtroom to await the arrival of the "Black Maria."

A deputy Sheriff within the building said he became aware of a queer scraping sound from the cell, and at the same time another voice, on which outside, rushed in declaring that a portion of the wall of the building was bursting out. Schultz's cell was examined and it was found that he had broken a hole through the lath and plaster beneath the window and in a few minutes more would have been out on the street.

MURDERER PAYS PENALTY.

CHARLES BALDESSAR, Who Shot Wife and  
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A deputy Sheriff within the building

said he became aware of a queer

scrapping sound from the cell, and at the same time another voice, on which outside, rushed in declaring that a portion of the wall of the building was bursting out. Schultz's cell was examined and it was found that he had broken a hole through the lath and plaster beneath the window and in a few minutes more would have been out on the street.

MURDERER PAYS PENALTY.

CHARLES BALDESSAR, Who Shot Wife and  
Mother-in-Law, Hanged at San  
Quentin.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN QUENTIN, Jan. 29.—Charles

Baldeassar, who murdered his wife and mother-in-law at Stockton on September 10, 1904, was executed today in the State prison here. He kept up a brave appearance almost to the last, but showed signs of weakness after ascending the scaffold, and nearly fainted just before the trap was sprung. He did not deny his guilt, and said that he deserved hanging. As he weighed only 125 pounds, he was given an unusually long drop of eight feet. The trap fell at 12:15, and fifteen and a half minutes later Baldeassar was pronounced dead. His neck was broken by the fall. The last words of the Catholic church were administered by Father Colopoli of San Francisco.

Baldeassar was a gambler, and the crime for which he paid the penalty today was committed during a fit of rage. He had been drinking heavily when he, uninvited, had come into the building, stepped over a woman, and drawing from her a .38-caliber revolver, fired the shot, in all probability, will cost him his life. It entered at the left elbow, while the other bullet passed through the heart.

Mrs. Longtaine made no resistance, and the man immediately seated himself in a chair and awaited the arrival of the police.

The shooting came as a surprise to the fact that Dr. Peacock had stood under bond to appear in the Circuit Court for trial on a charge of manslaughter for causing death of his wife. The trial was set out for next week. During the afternoon of yesterday he was seen in the restaurant, where he was engaged in a game of cards. At 8:30 P.M. he turned his back upon the men, he was struck with a heavy bolt and his skull fractured. He died a few hours later.

The men then entered Mrs. Kline's

restaurant, where they saw the man, fractured her skull, with a blow and took about \$700 from under her blouse.

ROBBERS BREAK BANK.

Blow Open Safe and Escape With  
\$10,000 Without Arousing  
Town.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

EL PASO (Tex.) Jan. 29.—The vault of the Carlton State Bank at Carlton, Tex., was blown up with dynamite by robbers last night, who escaped after taking all the money in sight. It is reported they got away with \$10,000.

The vault was drilled and the big safe outside was blown open with nitroglycerine. The money taken was all in currency.

The police believe the man is the murderer. The woman was three times, once in the breast, once in the arm and once in the chest, when the shots fired, which is a mystery to the police.

The husband of the woman is a friend of the man. A man is missing



**Wager's**  
ACE TO TRADE

**JIMMIE REAGAN BEATS  
HARRY WALSH.**

Champion Loses Decision in Fast Contest.

Small Gets the Verdict Over Harrison.

Francisco Fights Show Pretty Fast Work.

**ollars**  
at \$1.25 and \$2.50

**de Suits**

to the Hamburger Standard of Dressing your friends wear. Both in style and finish in the same of materials and patterns.

**Cravettes**

A perfect fit, the broad shoulder being correctly dressed. You

**ollars**

**SMITH**

economical to own.

Show.

renewing your new car?

ar Company

Nevada and Arizona

IN STREET

**AND**

1850.

\$2400.

and full set of Lamp

ar Company

the Show

MAIN STREET

\*\*\*\*\*

TEVENS-DUNN

STER MOTOR CO.

287-731 S. Olive St.

OUR FRIENDS OPEN FOR INFORMATION CARS AND TRUCKS CAR WASHES

WE ARE YOUR FRIENDS

AUTO VEHICLE COMPANY

DZIER CARS.

AMERICA'S BEST

WASH & PENNIMORE

178 E. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

E. BUSH, So. Cal. Agent

Garage and Repair

18748 SOUTH MAIN

Members A. D. A. W. G. C.

KITCHEN WILLING.

KNOCKS OUT STANTON.

OUR DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

MARSHALL, Jan. 29.—(Exclusive)

Kim George of Sacramento

is home in the pugilistic column

when he put out Walter Stash-

in San Francisco in the second

round of their scheduled twenty-round

bouts at the Civic Auditorium.

He began his training yester-

day in meeting with Jim Cam-

eron, who will be his manager

in the fight.

He has given the beat of Al Attell

in the ring, and will give him plenty of time to ready for February 8.

DICK GIVES BUSY.

TWO FIGHTS IN SIGHT.

Mike Givens, who beat Jack Woods

two weeks ago, is to meet Barney

at San Bernardino on the night

of January 16. On February 22 he is

to meet Jim Andrews at the Pacific

The weight to be 165 lbs.

He put up a strong performance

in the fight.

Givens is a ping of some

for his beat Jack McClelland,

and our bet the beat of Al Attell

in the ring.

Givens is training

in the ring.

He has given the beat of Al Attell

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## Classified Liners.

**PERSONAL—Business.**  
Times Classified section, the only advertising "Want" ads. in The Daily Times is for word for each insertion in the Sunday issue. The cost word, each insertion, is 10¢. The cost of each insertion in the following classifications is the same as personal "Business," minimum charge \$1.00. Send "Advertiser's Special Notices" and "Advertiser and Message."

"Liner" (classified) advertisements for Sunday insertion require the name of the advertiser or his address after \$1.00 insertion. No insertion will be inserted under heading "Too Late To Classify."

Sunday estate advertisements to be inserted privately, \$1.00 each Saturday night. Rates 10¢ extra per word.

The Sunday circulation of The Times exceeds 77,000 copies, and more "Advertiser's Special Notices" and "Advertiser and Message" will be inserted in the five other Los Angeles newspapers combined.

Telephone your want advertisements. Ring up "The Times" and say "I want to insert my want and where you can get it done."

The Times cannot guarantee accuracy or assume responsibility for errors of any kind occurring in telephoned advertisements.

The Times will not be responsible for insertion of incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one time.

Advertisers should retain receipt given by The Times in payment for insertion and duplicates can be recalled without charge.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. Charles H. Lehman, of the firm of Lehman & Lehman, the law firm of which he was a member in the city of Los Angeles, has sold the name of "Lehman" to the firm of "Hines & Lehman," the new partnership firm of himself & Lehman, the incorporation of which is to be conducted under the name of "Lehman & Hines." He has sold his interest in the firm of "Lehman & Hines" to Fred A. Hines, and all those having business with him are referred to the new firm. He has sold his interest in the firm of "Lehman & Hines" to Fred A. Hines, and all those having business with him are referred to the new firm of "Hines & Lehman" will be paid to him by Fred A. Hines.

Signed this 20th day of January, 1920, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California.

CHARLES H. LEHMAN,  
J. W. HENNINGTON, JR., C. H. LEHMAN,

LEHMAN & HINES.

THE 20th edition is printed in black ink and contains most dramatic and compelling news items.

The 20th edition of "The Times" is the publication of record in Southern California and is generally from the Southern California advertising and sales offices.

Additional. Address THE TIMES, Los Angeles.

**SUNDAY REAL ESTATE LINERS.** For insertion in the SUNDAY TIMES should be made no later than 10:00 o'clock Saturday morning. All real estate classified advertisements will be taken over the counter.

The great value of liners printed in the Sunday Times, regularly over 100,000 words, makes it the most abundant necessary to take to get the best money spent out on time.

CLEAN THEM OUT.

We have a service in Los Angeles. We do all kinds of work, from small to large, from simple to intricate. Last year we did 100,000 jobs. Address office, 300 West Main.

MICO PLUMBERS MOVING CO. WILL

REPAIR ALL PLUMBERING.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING.











# BUSINESS. Barometer of the Markets—Financial—Commercial.

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES  
Los Angeles, Jan. 29.—  
BANK CLEARINGS.—Bank clearings yesterday were \$1,000,000 less than for the corresponding day of 1917, \$1,000,000 more than for the same day of 1916, and \$1,000,000 less than for the same day of 1915.

Tuesday ..... 1,725,000.00

Wednesday ..... 1,800,000.00

Thursday ..... 1,540,000.00

Total ..... 1,420,000.00

Same time, 1916 ..... 1,420,000.00

Following are the quotations on general and mining securities listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, for yesterday's session of the exchange.

BANK STOCKS

American National ..... 217.00

California ..... 182.00

Bank of N. California ..... 260.00

California Savings Bank ..... 150.00

Central National ..... 220.00

Commercial National ..... 180.00

First National ..... 215.00

German-American Savings ..... 220.00

Home Savings & M. L. A. ..... 180.00

National Bank of Calif. ..... 220.00

Nat'l Bank of Commerce ..... 220.00

State Bank of Calif. ..... 220.00

The Southern Trust Co. ..... 200.00

OIL STOCKS

Associated Oil ..... 140.00

Associated Oil Co. ..... 215.00

Central Oil ..... 220.00

Colonial ..... 110.00

Eagle Consolidated Oil Co. ..... 200.00

Fairhaven Oil ..... 170.00

General Oil Co. ..... 210.00

New British Oil Co. ..... 160.00

United Provinces ..... 200.00

Western Union ..... 200.00

(Price includes accrued interest.)

Associated Oil Co. ..... 180.00

California Pacific Railway ..... 200.00

Corsair Corp. & W. Co. ..... 200.00

Consolidated Water Co. ..... 200.00

Ed. Electric Co. old issue ..... 200.00

James T. E. Co. ..... 200.00

J. A. Fox Cos. Mfg. ..... 200.00

J. A. Traction Co. ..... 200.00

J. A. Traction Co. of Cal. ..... 200.00

Pacific Electric Ry. Co. ..... 200.00

Panama Canal Co. ..... 200.00



## THE CITY IN BRIEF



The passing show!

## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

## Camp Fire and Smoker.

Members of the Logan Post, O. A. R., will give a smoker at No. 517 South Broadway this evening. All veterans and their friends are cordially invited.

## Charity Wood Yard.

The Associated Charities would appreciate patronage. To maintain the wood yard for worthy indigents we must sell wood. Phone Main 2281 or Elgin 4792. Wood delivered sacked.

## No Rewards Offered.

Although no one has reported that the Department of Commerce and Labor has offered rewards for the capture of contraband Chinamen and their guides, at the local immigration bureau, it is understood yesterday that no rewards have been offered for captures made in this district.

## Shutting Around.

The offices of the County Highway Commission will be moved from the Equitable Bank building to the International Building, between Spring and Temple streets. The Horticultural Commission will take possession of the rooms in the Equitable Bank building, and its present quarters will be used as Justice Joseph's courtroom.

## Traffic in Present Main.

A slight delay in the work on the main at the Kern River plant of the Edison Electric Company caused a shutdown of power for a few hours yesterday afternoon. Local consumers of electricity were supplied with power from the steam plant in the city, while proper repairs were made, and suffered little or no annoyance on account of the break.

## Something New.

The excursionists from Walls Walls visited the orange groves in the vicinity of Southern California yesterday. They had a special car on the Kite-shaped Track route of the Santa Fe. Today the visitors will join the live-stock dealers at a large Redondo Beach. A fish dinner will be served and the citizens of the beach town are prepared to give the tourists a warm welcome.

## Fund for Entertaining Elks.

A canvas for subscriptions will be made in the Elks' room, and the authorized committee will visit the business and professional men in the downtown districts. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association has indicated its desire of making funds for the entertainment of the visiting Elks next summer. The local lodge raised about \$20,000 at its harvest festival, but it is estimated that at least \$100,000 will be needed to provide the expense of the other equipment incident to the parades and athletic contests.

## BREVITIES.

Wreden Packing and Provision Co., 125-135 So. Main, will sell as today's specials, picnic ham, So. Eastern hams 10c; Eastern bacon 10c, only one of each of the above three special sold to one customer at these prices. To give our customers the best value for their money, these low prices we will continue this sale all day Monday, Feb. 1. Below is our weekly list of prices on meats till Feb. 5, 1921: Chuck rib steaks, 8c; prime rib of beef 12c; ham, hamberger steak 10c; German sausages 10c; lamb roast (shoulder) 10c; lamb chops (shoulder) 10c; pork roast (shoulder) 10c; lamb of lamb chops 12c; leg of yearling lamb 12c; leg of lamb 10c; prime rib steaks 12c; tenderloin steaks 10c; porterhouse steaks 10c; loin chops 10c; pork 10c; veal roast (shoulder) 10c; liver sausage 10c; head cheese 10c; blood sausage 10c; bologna 10c; bacon "W. C. W." 10c; ham "W. C. W." 10c; ham, hamberger 10c; ground bone for chickens, 2 lbs. 10c; Sanborn, Vail & Co. Moved 735 S. BROADWAY.

Meat prices are advancing all over the country. You can afford to eat meat, with the exception of the New market. Our meats are the best, young, tender, well-fattened. Our prices are the lowest, as we sell only for cash. We are now selling boiling beef, lean and fat, at 10c per pound. We sell 10c rib steak, 10c lb.; legs of young mutton, 12c lb.; shoulders mut, veal, 10c lb.; sugar cured corned beef, 10c and 12c lb.; prime rib roasts, at 12c and 14c lb. Join the many well pleased customers. Bring your meat to the leaders of high qualities and low prices. Newmarket, 522-24 S. Broadway, bet 5th and 6th st.

In Los Angeles I have fitted office and exhibit space or desk room on base ment, in premises occupied by my branch office of The Times at 331 S. Spring st.; splendid location; suitable for Calico, lace, embroidery, etc., well adapted for headquarters of excursions, steamship or railroad enterprises, as well as mining interests. Exclusively hotel and restaurant space conducted in connection. For particulars and rental cost apply on premises, or to Manager's office in the Times Building.

Hammeser the slogan: "Buy and Boot Home Products." For daily reference, see page 3 Part II of The Times, containing list of wide-awake manufacturers of home products.

Made in Southern California. You will find there are manufacturers of necessities, art luxuries here—manufacturers of things to eat and drink—textiles, lace, embroidery, etc., office and the farm. Buy them! Try them! There are none better. Buy and Boot, and keep your money at home where it will do you and your wife good.

Times Cook Book No. 2 ready to day, and until the edition is exhausted, is placed on the sales the largest, most elaborate and comprehensive cook book ever issued by any publisher. The Times price cooking courses are generally from Southern California housewives and noted chefs. Price 25 cents; by mail 5 cents additional. Address, Mrs. L. L. Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Oriental Rug Co., closing out the store and selling the entire stock of oriental rugs, oriental embroideries, oriental stands, brass and copper vases, regardless of cost at 511 So. Spring st.

Thousands of andirons, fire sets, grates, sparkguards, retailed at wholesale prices. 12 W. First Street, Los Angeles. For 12 years and Los Angeles sta.

Just in! "Nobles fine lot sample

suits at Hirsch's 2 shops, 5th floor 285 S. Broadway, and 2nd floor 517 S. Broadway. Elevators.

Natick House, all meals 50c, except Sunday eve, chicken dinners, \$2.25. Dr. Hart Bros. Proprietary.

Good dog house Animal Shelter (City Pound) 9th and Santa Fe streets, for a \$1 license tag.

Dr. Hayden, osteopath, 514 Auditorium Bldg., residence Hotel Chickasaw. For glasses see Dr. Garfield, 322 Security Bldg., formerly 615 Grant Bldg. For comfort as well as sight, Dr. Logan, optometrist, 415 S. Spring.

Pure remodeled, D. Bonac, 204 S. Eddy.

MUSICAL SUCCESSES.

Combined Orchestras of Y.W.C.A. make a Delightful Entertainment—Hos- tesses at Reception.

One of the artistic features of the educational week at the Young Women's Christian Association, was the evening of music, given yesterday by the Association Choral and Orchestra clubs. This week has been one of triumphs in many lines for the different departments, but the musical, the whole program, scored a greater success than the two clubs last evening.

The combined orchestras were under the leadership of W. H. Mead, and Mrs. L. J. Selby directed the Choral Club. A rather ambitious and distinctly professional programme was as follows: "Tales From Vienna," Wood (Wallace); overture, "Rossini-monde" (Schubert); Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn), rendered by the orchestra. The Choral numbers were "Ole Mammy," "Peggy" (Neidlinger); "Nearest and Dearest" (Caracciolo); "The Prettiest Girl in the Congregational church," received at the Y.W.C.A. building. Friday were Mrs. C. E. Day, assisted by Mines, Elmer E. Gardner, Henry Van Bergen, Mrs. C. E. Day, Mrs. M. H. H. H. Smith, Charles Keyes, Theodore Erwin, White, S. S. Salisbury, J. D. Mathews, G. A. Buck, C. M. Staub, J. M. Cutts, W. A. Frost, W. E. McVay, Perry, Mabel, Helen Sallibell and Anna Brook. Miss Anna Brownlee was assisted by Mines, Elmira, Mrs. M. H. H. Smith, Cecilia Taylor, Bell Hall, Laura Anderson and Frances Taylor. Mrs. Hugh Harrison, Mrs. P. Boshyshell, Mrs. E. P. Clark, Mrs. Warren F. Davis, Mrs. M. H. H. Smith, C. D. Willbur, Mrs. M. H. H. Smith, Mrs. R. B. Collins, and Mrs. J. F. Atwell.

OPPOSE AMENDMENT FOUR.

Prohibitionists Meet in Conference and Pass Resolutions—Appoint Committee to Draft Bill.

At a conference of the Prohibition party yesterday, resolutions were adopted, among them, the following amendment: No. 4, and a committee was appointed to draft a State-wide prohibition bill for presentation to the State Legislature.

A number of leading Prohibitionists attended the conference, and the proposed local-option law was fully discussed, and the best means of accomplishing this end. The most important action taken was the appointment of James H. Blanchard, Rev. Elisabeth Leonardson and C. J. Hall as a committee to draft a prohibition bill for presentation to the State Legislature.

The resolutions, bearing on charter amendment, were as follows: "Resolved, that we do most emphatically protest against the unjust, un-American and vicious resolutions of amendment No. 4, in attempting to discriminate against the minority in the right to an

uncommon variety. Tailored hats and caps of washable fabrics prices are reasonable, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$3.50 up.

Suits

Strikingly smart Knickerbocker Suits are here shown in finest washable fabrics—in white and in colors—prices are popular—\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, to \$3.50 up.

Hats

Straw sailor hats are now shown in uncommon variety. Tailored hats and caps of washable fabrics prices are reasonable, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 up.

Boys' underclothes, wool crochet sweater, belts, socks, etc., in good selections at moderate prices.

"SHELL'S—Women's and Children's Wear."

## Need a... Hat Pin?

A special purchase of a big amount enables us to offer the hat pin opportunity of the season. Exquisite new designs, many mounted with semi-precious stones. Ordinarily very difficult to find for about \$1.00.

Sale of New, Classy Sample Handbags. Special \$1.50 up

GENEVA WATCH and OPTICAL CO.

305 South Broadway

Another Home Product

ZINFANDEL TABLE WINE

75c a Gallon Grades 50c

SO. CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

Phones: Ex. 16, Main 505,

518 S. Main St. 744 S. Spring St.

## SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

## An Event

Worth your while to look into. The finest and best fabrics of the season at reductions of from \$5 to \$11 on our regular low price. These suits will be tailored in the usual expert B. & K. style, in fact, everything the same but the price. Order now before our stock is depleted.

NOW \$19 Your choice of all our large stock of regular \$27.50, \$35 and \$42 fancy suitings.

NOW \$24 Give you your choice of all our regular \$35, \$32.50 and \$30 fancy suitings.

Brauer & Krohn Tailors to Men Who Know.

128-130 So. Spring St.

Corner 5th and Spring.

11/2 So. Main.

## We Ask You?

Is there any comparison between an old fashioned wood stove and a

## Gas Range?

A Wood Stove was all right when we knew no better, but we are improving—MODERN NEEDS DEMAND MODERN METHODS. Gas ranges for sale by all dealers.

LOS ANGELES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

645 South Hill Street

Phone: Sunset Main 8920. Home 10003

## H. P. Nelson Pianos

The Piano of Quality

## Lucore Piano Co.

7th and Hope Sts.

Main 1317 F 4281



Patronize Home Industry. Good trunks & travel bags at factory prices, guaranteed to give great satisfaction.

BENNETT TOILET PARLORS

N. E. Cor. Fifth and Spring.

## Chicago Jewel Gas Ranges

Canfield Hardware Co.

337-9 South Broadway

Visitors are always welcome to our Art Galleries

Sanborn, Vail & Co.

Moved 735 S. BROADWAY

## Cemeteries.

## Evergreen Cemetery

BIRTHS. DEATHS. MARRIAGES. DIVORCE.

Births.

EDWARDS. To the wife of H. J. Edwards, No. 367 W. Temple st., a daughter,

Death.

PAULSEN. Infant son of George, Jr. and Pauline Paulsen, 202 S. Main st.

INGLEWOOD PARK CEMETERY

Two miles outside the city limits, on the Los Angeles and Redondo Ry.; 360 acres of perfect land, with improvements overlooking any cemetery on the coast.

207 S. Broadway, Room 202. Phones: F-3803; Main 4669. Sup't. Phone A-8953.

## Forest Lawn Cemetery

Natural rolling land, and beautiful trees

overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Plan—plan—plan—select—minutes from Los Angeles.

Call at office 361 Wright & Calaveras. Main 5461. Home 7804.

THE ROSEDALE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

announces the removal of its city offices from 329 West Third street to the new Rosedale Building (Formerly Mutual Building) N. E. cor. Hill and Third streets.

Calaveras, January 29, 1921.

George C. Risley, aged 77, remains may be interred at the parlors of Pierce Bros. & Co., 207 S. Broadway, Room 202. Funeral services at 10 a.m. from Calvary Chapel, 10th and Spring. Call at office 361 Wright & Calaveras. Main 5461. Home 7804.

PAINTER. Infant son of John and Anna Painter, 202 S. Main st., died January 29, 1921.

McCAVEY. January 29, at No. 46 East 1st St., John J. McCavey, 29 years. Funeral services at 10 a.m. from Calvary Chapel, 10th and Spring. Call at office 361 Wright & Calaveras. Main 5461. Home 7804.

DUNLAP. Mattie E. Dunlap, aged 21 years, the wife of George E. Dunlap and daughter of Sam and Anna Dunlap, 1015 S. State st. Remains of her parents, 317 S. State st. Funeral announcement later.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKBURN-HOTEL. Irvin W. Blackburn, aged 21, a native of Illinois, and Anna Hotel, 202 S. Main st., a native of Wisconsin, were married at the Hotel Hotel, 202 S. Main st.

YODER-BRADFORD. Edward E. Yoder, aged 21, a native of Ohio, and Mary E. Bradford, 202 S. Main st., a native of Indiana, were married at the Hotel Hotel, 202 S. Main st.

REINHOLDSON-LATCOCK. Paul Reinholdson, aged 22, a native of Germany, and Florence Latcock, 202 S. Main st., a native of Ohio, were married at the Hotel Hotel, 202 S. Main st.

BEAMAN-HARRETT. Glen H. Beaman, a native of Monroe, Mich., and Kathryn N. Harrett, aged 22, a native of Pennsylvania, and resident of Los Angeles.

SAMUELSON-FAIRCHILD. Oscar Samuelson, aged 24, a native of Sweden, and Eddie A. Fairchild, aged 21, a native of Sweden, both residents of Los Angeles.

1.50 Silk Elastic  
Belts 45c  
... from our own regular  
stocks or made up-to-date  
in India and many other parts  
of the world.

Editorial Section  
LOCAL SHEET: 10 PAGES

XVIII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

Sale on  
Skirts  
\$12.95  
\$12.95  
Skirts \$3.95  
JUST FOR Saturday  
and colorings.  
is not desirable  
price today.

N.B. Blackstone Co.  
DRY GOODS & FABRICS

Between  
Third and  
Fourth Sts.

"Onyx" Stockings 25c Pair

When a stocking bears the name "Onyx" you know it's dependable, even though the price is but twenty-five cents a pair. And that other makes of a like quality would cost much more you can also depend upon. Notice this new line!

Women's plain black cotton "Onyx" hose in all black, black white feet, or white soles, knit with high spiced heels, double sole; extra light or medium weight, at 25c a pair.

Children's Hose 15c Pair

White ribbed hose in medium or light weight for school wear; with an extra double thick heel, toe and knee, exceptionally good in all respects for ordinary use. 15c a pair.

(Main Floor)

Full Line of Street Gloves Now Ready

Smooth Dog Skin Gloves, 1 clasp, tan seams, English red, brown leather. Our leather at \$1.25.

Reindeer Gloves in the new taupe grays with fancy bone clasp to match. Pique seams, \$1.75.

Kayser's Silk Gloves in all wanted colors, black and white, 2-clasp lengths. Every price from \$1.50 to 50c.

(Main Floor)

Good Union Suits for 50c

You never saw better fitting union suits than these new ones, or better made or finished garments at the price.

Summer weights and styles—high neck and long or short sleeves, low neck and no sleeves, knee or ankle lengths, all sizes, silk suit.

(Main Floor)

Toilet Goods Saturday Specials

The special prices quoted below are for one day only, that's to say Saturday.

Talcum Powder of standard quality, 16c, Saturday, each

Gold Brushes with solid rosewood heads, genuine bristles, regular 75c each, Saturday 50c.

(Main Floor)

Instructions in all branches of needle work, including knitting and crocheting, every day from 9 to 12 o'clock

(Art Dept., Third Floor.)

Great Sale of  
35c Hosiery  
at 25c Pair

today in our  
Basement Sec-

ings

New  
hair Nets  
25c, 35c  
Received a complete  
set of real human hair  
in all the wanted colors.  
They are hand made  
in extra large sizes.

cial in  
cherchiefs

we offer Women's  
cherchiefs, with hand  
letter in  
cial at, each 10c

Walker Portable Oats  
Made in Los Angeles  
Near P. O. Office  
WALKER, Inventor  
Vente, Box 1272, Los Angeles  
FIRE. The Portable Oats

Sunset Portable Oats  
1222 S. Grand  
near P. O. Office  
Phone No. 2222  
After the Oats

over Troubles  
you're a victim of Liver Trouble  
failed to help you try  
ELECTROPODES  
... to cure you  
WESTERN WHOLESALE CO.  
Los Angeles

COLUMBIA TALKING MACHINES  
Two disc records for price of one.  
Open evenings. BURTON MUSIC CO., 750-760 S. Broadway, Ham-

# Los Angeles Daily Times

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1909.

California del Sur.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

On All News Stands,  
Trains and Streets, 15 CENTS.

## THE COMEBACK THAT SQUELCHES.

*Stupid Fake Nailed on the Tricky "Express" by Arthur Grosser—Organ of the Recall Printed Interview With Him—Had Never Seen Him. He Was Out of Town—Sixth Ward Club Did Act as Reported.*

LAST evening's Express printed the following with regard to the action of the Sixth Ward Good Government Club (the original recall organization of Los Angeles,) condemning the recall of Mayor Harper:

"According to The Times in its issue this morning, 'Sweat' Arthur Grosser yesterday reported the resolutions that had been adopted by the club."

"Mr. Grosser denied today that he was ever a member of the club, but he gave out some resolutions pertaining to him that had been adopted by it. Furthermore, he said that if any meeting of the Sixth Ward Good Government Club had been held in the last few days he had heard nothing of it."

As showing how much dependence may be placed upon statements and repeated interviews published in the Express, The Times prints without comment the signed affidavit of Secretary Grosser declaring that the Express had not talked with him whatever yesterday, that he was out of town, and that the club did adopt the resolutions exactly as reported:

Los Angeles, January 29, 1909.  
The statement in the Express of today that quoted me as saying 'I was not Secretary of the Sixth Ward Good Government Club; that I had not adopted the resolutions condemning the re-

call of Mayor Harper and that I did not know of any meeting of the club in the past few days, is absolutely false.

I was not talked to by any one from the Express or any other paper, or any one else about this subject. I authorized no one to speak for me. I was out of the city today from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening. On my return I learned of the false statement in the Express. The Times' account of the resolution and the motion was correct."

I hope this will show the difference between the Express, whose statement is false, and The Times whose statement is correct.

[Signed]

Arthur Grosser

RECKLESS AT NINETY-FIVE.

Aged Man Attempts to Board Moving Car—Two Other Unfortunates Injured by Falls.

Three men were seriously injured yesterday by falling.

Roy W. A. Irvin, 58 years old, attempted to board a moving car at Twelfth and Main streets. At the Receiving Hospital it was found he had sustained bruises and cuts and possibly internal injuries. He was taken to his home at No. 1225 South Los Angeles street.

C. H. Young, 59 years old, fell from a stepladder at the California Hardware Company's store and his right shoulder was broken. He was taken to his home at No. 128 South Olive street for treatment at the Receiving Hospital.

William Whitneil, 47 years old, of No. 725 Decatur street, fell from a pile of lumber in the yards of the Southern California Box Company, and also sustained a broken shoulder.

OFFICER TWICE BITTEN.

While Arresting Crazy Man, Receives Tooth Wounds in Cheek and Leg—Novel Costume.

After a desperate struggle yesterday, in which he was bitten and scratched, Patrolman David Wycoff overpowered Charles Nicholas and locked him up at the Central Station on a charge of insanity.

Nicholas became demented while visiting his brother Nick, at No. 40 Court street, and when asked for and Wycoff was sent to the rescue. When he arrived he found the crazy man beating his brother.

When the officer interfered he was bitten in the cheek and in the calf of the right leg.

Benjamin F. Miller, 65 years old, was also arrested yesterday, on an insanity

charge. He was found walking along East Main street in the morning, garbed only in an undershirt.

SACRIFICE.

## FOOTPAD'S BULLET KILLS HIS VICTIM.

THOMAS A. RYLES, who was shot in a frantic effort to overpower one of two highwaymen at Second street and Bunker Hill avenue last Monday night, died at the Sisters' Hospital about 8:40 o'clock last night as the result of the wound, about an hour after two men who answer the description of the robbers had been arrested. The police were preparing to take the men to the hospital for identification when they received word that Ryles was dead.

Before Ryles became unconscious he gave the physicians additional details about the shooting, and the description of the men which may aid in their capture or identification. It was learned from him that the robber concealed his watch and \$2 in change before the struggle began.

The men who were arrested yesterday gave the names of William Blake and W. J. Stack. Blake answers the description of the man who did the shooting. Stack, the man who searched the pockets of the four victims who were lined up against the fence. In their rooms on South Flower street the police found considerable stuff believed to have been stolen. The men are being held on suspicion, and an effort is being made to trace their movements for the last two weeks. Henry Martin was later arrested in connection with the other two men. It is understood that he is the companion of the condemned.

Three indictments were returned against Wallace, about three months ago, by a grand jury. Two of the bills charge him with embezzlement and the other with breach of trust. He is willing to return to trial.

His term of office expired in 1906 and for two years he was in business in McMinnville. About a year ago he came to this city with his wife and two children. He had been employed here as a book-keeper and accountant, but recently secured a position as cashier of the commissary department at Desert View camp, where he took his family.

CATTLE BUTTER IN CARS.

J. V. Parks, A. V. Polley and L. S. Ogle, who arrived in Los Angeles Thursday night with a trainload of starved cattle, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on charges of cruelty to animals. Their cases were set for hearing on Wednesday and they were released under bail of \$200 each.

When officers of the S.P.C.A. examined the steers, they found many of them so exhausted that it was necessary to shoot them. Others had been tampered with and almost cut to pieces. The animals were being shipped to grazing lands near Bakersfield to save them from starvation on Arizona ranges.

where he gave instructions on the violin and French horn.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at Pierce Brown under the auspices of the local Musicians' Association.

BLAMES POLITICIANS.

Former Tennessee County Clerk, Short in Accounts, Indorsed Notes for Election.

William W. Wallace, formerly Clerk of Warren county, Tenn., who is wanted there on the charge of embezzlement, was arrested yesterday at Desert View Camp, six miles from the city. He was indicted and brought here last night. He admits he is short \$4000 in his accounts. He lost the money, he says, by going on notes of politicians who assisted him in being elected.

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INSANE FROM REMORSE.  
Man Acquitted of Murder Tries to Beat His Own Brains Out on Pavement.

Andrew McGivern of Globe, Ariz., became suddenly insane on Spring street, near the Hollenbeck Hotel, yesterday morning, from continued brooding over the killing of a man in the Territory, although he had been acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury, on the ground of justifiability. It being shown by the evidence that McGivern was not the killer.

McGivern came to Los Angeles several days ago, immediately after his trial, and registered at the Hollenbeck. He appeared rational until yesterday, when he suddenly lost his reason while standing in front of the hotel entrance. Falling to the sidewalk he attempted to kill himself by beating his head on the pavement, but was quickly taken into custody by the police and taken to the Receiving Hospital. Later he was sent to the County Hospital.

CALLING SPADES.

CALL RECALL CONTEMPTIBLE.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY TWO ALLIANCES.

Joint Committee, Acting for Sixteen Thousand Members, Joins Hosts That Oppose Scheme to Discredit the Mayor and Slander Los Angeles.

At a meeting of the joint committee of the Liberal Alliance of Southern California and German-American Alliance of Los Angeles last night, the recall of Mayor Harper, as proposed by the Municipal League, was discussed, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, a certain coterie of citizens at a secret meeting held in this city, have formulated a contemptible plan to attempt the recall of the Hon. Ar-

THREE.  
LANDING FISH WITH CLUBS.  
Wading in and Picking Them up Great Sport.

Thousands so Caught in Los Angeles River.

But Yesterday's Carnival May Bring on Aches.

Thousands of fish, most of them diseased, were turned from the Hollenbeck Park lake into the Los Angeles River yesterday morning when city employees drained the pretty body of water preparatory to making improvements—and to get rid of the funny population.

These fish were caught by hundreds of residents of the neighborhood who thronged the bank leaped into the water, and dragged forth their prizes by thousands. The fish were afflicted with a strange malady similar to tuberculosis of the human race, and for that reason were released by the park officials. The public did not know this.

For a time the river bank for three miles looked as though the occupants of the insane asylum had been turned loose upon it. Men, women and children ran madly to and fro, striking the fish, many of them large, on the heads with clubs or throwing stones at them. Here and there an eager fisherman leaped into the water, seized a big carp in his arms and waded ashore, while the fish struggled as only a big carp can, and slapped its captor with its tail. Groups of a dozen or more swimmers lay in the water to scoop up a mess or two.

Staid Russians from the colony near

by attended the carnival, and it was no

will be practical applied at once, and good results are certain.

A philanthropic committee, of which Mrs. William Baughys is chairman, with club members from Azusa, Covina, Whittier and other citrus belt cities,

is making arrangements for collecting and distributing hundreds of boxes of oranges, of which the first consignment is ready. It comes from the woman's club of East Whittier, consists of 100 boxes, and the Pacific Electric has granted free transportation.

Twenty-five boxes will be taken to the McKinley Boys' Industrial Home early next week, and the remaining seventy-five crates will be divided between the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Each and All Society.

This is considered only the beginning of a great work that shall carry cheer to hundreds—perhaps thousands—who need it and will appreciate it, and none will be the poorer.

ought to have been swimming around in some nice deep brook or pool, beyond the reach of anglers. The fish made a rush, forgot all his comic supplement jokes which forbade the application of water to such as he, and paid no heed to the fact that he was the largest carp he could lay hands on, and for a few moments walked like a porpoise, his unkempt head and whiskers bobbing about while the fish fed.

With much puffing and blowing he managed to roll ashore. By that time the other tramps were in. They seized goldfish and carp and made such loud rejoicing that the people who witnessed that a gold mine had been discovered in Los Angeles.

Their shouts attracted other people along the bank, and many women and children came running from nearby il-

lusions. But the fish were so thick in the river that they had to push on another aside to swim by.

GOLD-FEVER PANIC.

Some sightseers were struck with a veritable gold-fe

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

**SUMMARY OF THE DAY.**  
Judge Wilbur announced yesterday that he will make no more commitments to the Whittier Reform School until all doubt as to the constitutionality of the present law is determined.

Investigation disclosed evidence that Mrs. Lowenstein, in custody on the charge of securing money by false pretenses, caught many "suckers."

The work of signing the good roads bonds was started yesterday by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and the County Auditor.

AT THE CITY HALL.

**"EMERGENCIES"**  
E KNOCKED OUT.

**SUPREME COURT FIXES RULES FOR ORDINANCES.**

**Sustains Municipal Law Setting the Standard of Milk Higher Than the State Act Does, but Council Must Wait Thirty Days for Its Acts to Become Legally Binding.**

According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, the text of which has just reached here, George Hoffman, the dairymen who tested the ordinance fixing the milk standard in Los Angeles, has lost his suit, but has made new law for the City Council.

The court sustained the ordinance fixing the standard of purity for milk, but declares that the emergency provision of the ordinance is invalid. And in this declaration it says that the emergency supporting it, and that the emergency ordinance of the city will be valid in the future, except for a real emergency, such as preventing a riot, a general conflagration or a catastrophe.

The ordinance Hoffman tested fixed the standard at 1% above the state fat. This is one-half of 1 per cent higher than the State law, and the court holds the city has the right to fix a higher, though not a lower, standard.

One of the points Hoffman, through his attorneys, R. A. Ling, Powers & Holland and J. J. Fleming, made much of was the allegation that the emergency provision stating that the ordinance urgently required for the immediate protection of the public peace, health and safety, "was not true. The court holds that it was not true.

"We agree," say the Supreme Court Justices in an opinion written by Justice Menshaw, and concurred in by the whole bench, "that it cannot be a matter for the immediate preservation of the public health that milk standard must contain 15 percentum of water. We also agree that there must have been a trial of the issue upon which the judgment is given."

The court is of the opinion that this language applies with equal force in connection with the Whittier Reform School ordinance, and until some understanding is reached he will send no more juvenile offenders to that institution.

There were several boys before Judge Wilbur in the Juvenile Court yesterday, who would have been sent to Whittier but for the view that nothing should be done in the present condition of the school. The court is in doubt as to the legality of future commitments will be remedied by the bill pending in the Legislature governing juvenile courts, drawn by Judge Wilbur.

**PLAINTIFF ABSENT.**  
TRIAL BY DEPOSITION.

An occurrence out of the ordinary took place in Judge James' court yesterday afternoon, in the trial of the divorce suit of Kate E. Locke against Seymour E. Locke, on the ground of abandonment. The case was not contested by the defendant, who was absent, and the plaintiff even in court, only her deposition being presented, in which it is set forth her grievances.

Judge James asked the attorney representing Mrs. Locke why she was not present, and was told that she had left the city to return to her home in Kentucky. The wife, however, had returned to Los Angeles county and returned to the East, where she was now too ill to return. Her attorney gave his professional word that she acted on the part of Mrs. Locke, who was not by her desire to avoid an appearance in court, and the decree was granted.

Locke was shown to possess a home in Pasadena and about 100 acres of land in the leather of Whittier. The wife's attorney that the Pasadena property be set aside to her as a home. When the divorce was allowed Mrs. Locke's attorney said there would be an amicable arrangement made in her behalf.

This was the only result announced after the meeting. It is understood Miss Mathewson will hold the office merely to preserve legal authority, as the result of the league's work with dogs comes through its contract with the city.

No successor was chosen to Lawaii. One will be named at a time when the new man is appointed. The female board of directors, with men poundsmen has not been satisfying, and men secretaries have seemed no better, so the new secretary will be a woman. The new secretary, however, is a better suited for such work. In the meantime, no available secretary being handy, the duties of the secretary will be performed by F. B. Olivarez, one of the field officers, but only until the new secretary is selected.

Before assuming his duties as secretary, Olivarez and several other field officers and directors of the league, visited a train of cattle at the Southern Pacific yards, and found them evidently suffering from neglect and lack of food. Some cattle had their heads down in the cars, and others collapsed after they were taken out. In all, the officers shot twenty animals that were suffering. The car was on its way to Bakersfield, and a stop was made to feed yesterday. The humane officers say the cattle were in a pitiful condition.

**RAIN AND GARBAGE.**  
BOG COLLECTORS QUIT.

Rain has twice been elucidated the garbage problem, in a way. Before the rain, when the hog raisers were collecting the greater part of the city's garbage—probably four-fifths—the city wagons were chasing after the hog collectors and returning to the city incinerator almost empty, as they took only what could be salvaged.

Now the incinerator is burning forty to forty-five tons of garbage daily, as against ten tons before the rainfall, and this is being the hog raisers, another reason had and was weather generally unsatisfactory, stopped collecting garbage and use other food. The garbage wagons are now returning to the incinerator and old-time records are being approximated.

Which is educating to Edward Kern, the new inspector of streets, who has general supervision of garbage collection. He has indicated that the present collection is indicating how much the wagons took daily to their pens and

what might be done with a contract for hog feeding. Kern was urged to increase the number of wagons, but has declined to do so, believing that only twenty-five in service is an ideal wagon to be added. It is expected that the hog raisers will resume collections soon, and that the amount daily to the incinerator will decrease back to ten or twelve tons daily.

**ANTI-BOOZE BILL.**  
The Board of Public Works has received letters from Senators Hurd, Savage and McCarty promising support for the bill forbidding the sale of liquor within four miles of an aqueduct water works. The intent is hopeful that the measure will be speedily passed as the evil resulting from unrestricted bars near camps is becoming more serious every day. No opposition to the bill is reported.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

**BELIEVES LAW IS DEFECTIVE.**

**JUDGE REFUSES TO SEND BOYS TO REFORM SCHOOL.**

**Head of Juvenile Court Calls on District Attorney for Decision on the Constitutionality of the Commitment Act, While Incurables Wait—New Bill.**

**FINDING AT STOCKADE.** C. J. V. Leach, wanted for some time on the charge of passing a fictitious check at Bakersfield, for \$25, was picked up at the city stockade yesterday, and arraigned in Judge Wilbur's court yesterday, and he will plead to the charge on Monday.

**TO CHANGE NAME.** Hungaria, Hungarion, Funk Company of Pasadena have filed a petition in the Superior Court asking for change of name to Hoffmeyer & Funk Company.

**DATE FOR TRIAL FIXED.** Judge Conroy yesterday fixed May 1 for the trial of the third defendant, Edwin Clifford, charged with the murder of Goldsworthy's suit against the Pacific Electric for \$50,000 damages, on account of injuries to a child of the plaintiff on June 11, 1907, at Long Beach avenue, near Roosevelt street. Our two former trials the juries dismissed.

**PROBATE MATTER.** Edith R. Clifford made her will yesterday for the sum of \$100,000, disposing of an estate consisting of real property valued at \$10,000.

**CONTRACT SIGNED.** The contract for the lease of quarters to be occupied by Justice Stephens, at Franklin and New High streets was signed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday. That for rooms for Justice Seipp at New High and Temple streets, was also approved.

**NEW GUARDIAN.** Judge Rivers yesterday accepted the resignation of John Rochester, who has been the guardian of the late Mrs. Inez Rocha Bottiller, and appointed Frank M. Kelsey to succeed him. It was also ordered that the minor heirs continue to live at the home of Justice Rivers. Given to show the evidence shows, the estate is in debt about \$100.

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**SUIT FOR A SUIT.**  
SUIT CASE SUITS HIM.

O. M. Miller's suit against F. Eichhofer, proprietor of the St. Elmo Hotel, for \$92 on account of a suit case, was heard by Justice Summerfield for \$50. The plaintiff was a guest at the hotel October 25, and while there his suit case, alleged to contain property the amount sued for, was taken.

About three weeks later, the case was brought under the roof of Frank Adams, who had been temporarily employed as a clerk, but a number of articles were missing, a suit of clothes, Mr. E. F. Cunningham, No. 2000 Woodward, averred, testified that she had packed all of the goods claimed to be missing in the case when the attorney for the defense expressed some doubt that so much property could be put away in such a small receptacle.

Justice Summerfield then came to the rescue and volunteered the information that no man could have done this, but of the opinion that a woman could pack all of the furniture and household belongings in a flat in a value if it was necessary to do so. He had the greatest respect for the ability of the average woman to hide any number of articles in that manner.

**SIGNING UP BONDS.**  
TO BE DELIVERED MONDAY.

C. J. Nellis, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and H. G. Dow, County Auditor, spent the greater part of yesterday signing up bonds for the payment of E. H. Rollins & Co. next Monday. When 5 o'clock arrived Nellis had written his name 74 times and Dow 500. The bonds are in \$1000 denominations, 1050 in number and represent a total of \$1,000,000.

The total amount to be paid by the successful bidders for these bonds will be \$1,100,137.50, including the premium of \$30,37.50, which the Rollings intended to obtain the first issue of the State bid to the amount of \$1,060,000.

Now the incinerator is burning forty to forty-five tons of garbage daily, as against ten tons before the rainfall, and this is being the hog raisers, another reason had and was weather generally unsatisfactory, stopped collecting garbage and use other food. The garbage wagons are now returning to the incinerator and old-time records are being approximated.

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cial borders and printed on the best quality of bond paper.

The 2500 bonds remaining unsold will be stored in the county vaults, ready for use when the money from the first sale is exhausted, and a new sale is ordered.

It has been estimated that it will be several months before the active work of improving the roads of the county begins. At least three weeks will be required for the completion of the work now going on, and the advertising will require some time. The five roads upon which preliminary work is being done at this time are Wilshire Boulevard, Alhambra road and Eastgate Park.

Compton to Long Beach, from Pasadena to Glendale and the harbor road to San Pedro.

**COURTHOUSE NOTES.**

**BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.**

**ON PROBATION.** Archibald Anderson, who pleaded guilty to stealing at Levy's Cafe, the members of this organization indorsed Mayor Harper.

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**WEALTHY BUSINESS LEADERS AND MERCHANTS ACCLAIM ADMINISTRATION IN OPPOSITION TO RECALL—LISNER LANESLY AT BANQUET WHERE SPONTANEOUS ACTION IS TAKEN.**

fact reports were sent out claiming administration's victory. This not admitted because it went back of the time of the report in evidence.

The State closed its case and the defense will offer its evidence Monday.

**STAND PAT.**

**PROGRESS MEN INDORSE MAYOR.**

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**COURTHOUSE NOTES.**

**BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.**

**ON PROBATION.** Archibald Anderson, who pleaded guilty to stealing at Levy's Cafe, the members of this organization indorsed Mayor Harper.

It has been estimated that it will be several months before the active work of improving the roads of the county begins. At least three weeks will be required for the completion of the work now going on, and the advertising will require some time. The five roads upon which preliminary work is being done at this time are Wilshire Boulevard, Alhambra road and Eastgate Park.

Compton to Long Beach, from Pasadena to Glendale and the harbor road to San Pedro.

**WE WELL-KNOWN JEWISH CLUB IS FOR HARPER.**

# of the inter- ance Books

ises here during the big  
books. Each day has  
the place of those sold.  
to urge you to buy at  
offering you. We have  
or today's selling.

**THE LION'S SHARE.** By Dr.  
John Thanet.  
Regular at \$1.50.

**THE ECONOMICAL COOK.** Sold regular  
at 75¢.

**STRUCTURES BY FAMOUS ARCHITECTS.** Hoff, Christy,  
Walter, Gilbert ... 75¢

**Ant the Roosevelt** ... 65¢

**BOOKS 25c.**  
**SAUD—THE MATCHLESS LITTLE SAMMY SNEEZE.**  
**JIMMY AND HIS SCRAPER.**

**ham's**  
OBBY CLOTHING  
Spring St. M

**Bros.**  
ING STREET

OATS  
L LEFT  
AT A  
REDUCTION  
OF 25%  
DRESS SUITS  
AND  
TUXEDOS  
INCLUDED

LE ENDS  
YOUR LAST  
BULLY CHANCE

the last day of the  
**Box Sale**  
It doubly interesting. We  
add to the romance  
of the Diamond  
and will make a sworn  
friend. For additional proof  
that some one will be  
for \$1, he will request  
Sunday to open the  
Several Diamonds  
already been taken  
more valuable goods.  
We get an article from  
the store, or on report we  
Saturday night at 8 o'clock

**E. Brooks**  
542 S. Broadway

**Chesterfield Chair  
at Reduced Prices**  
Broadway, Cal.

## Classified Advertisements.

### WANTED—MAYOR.

**WANTED.** Candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles to run against Harper on the Recoil ticket.

Must be sound and kind, 14 hands high, more or less, broken to harness and well-bitted—one trained to take orders and to obey the whip.

Must be free from ringbone, spavin and heaves and a good runner—a devil of a runner. Trotters and rackers not accepted. Gait not fast enough.

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENT.** Must be docile, quick to mind the rein and able to stand the goad without bucking. Wanted only for a short time. Liable to be recalled any minute—sometimes twice a minute.

Will be ridden by E. T. E., likewise C. D. W. and M. L., the well-known political jockeys. All hard riders. Sore-locked candidates or those tender on the bit need not apply.

Must be well shod, that is to say, well heeled.

One right off the bluegrass range would do, if properly branded. Is expected to shy at the cars—especially at cars owned by a corporation.

**TERMS:** CASH. LOTS OF CASH. No credit—no credit to either the candidate or the purchasers. No credit to anybody connected with the deal.

**APPLY** to E. T. E., Expressoffice, or to T. E. G., Herald office, or to the Prominent Citizens' Company (Limited). Show your invitation.

### UNPREJUDICED DOS JUDGES.

#### IZZY SHOWS 'EM HOW TO RUN A RECALL MEETING.

"We Don't Want no Prejudiced Judges, Only Dos Mit no Nice Features for A. C. Harper"—If You've for a Wide Open Town You Wouldn't Get it, According to Izzy.

By HARRY C. CARR.

In the midst of the preparations for the recall meeting yesterday, Mr. Izy Markovich, the well-known kosher comedian, stepped forward and looked at his Jewish neighbor, Jake, with marked disapprobation.

"Izzy," he said, "you should make yourself a orator."

"A orator?" said Jake, with a feeling of apprehension. "What is it a orator?"

"A orator," said Izzy, with calm suave. "A orator is a person which represents his country's flag without getting lost."

"Then dat is good," agreed Jake.

"Who makes mit Japan a war?"

"You should be a orator at dos recall meetings," said Izzy, crossly. "You make yourself a speech."

He makes a low, smoky, smoky glisten in the sun.

"Izzy," he said, with affected

shame, "I make mit myself a

shameful orator."

"Izzy," said Izzy gruffly,

"You make mit yourself a speech."

He makes a certain amount of coy relief.

</div



they have in mind ANY CANDIDATE. Chairman of the Recall Committee of the Municipal League, was going to nominate for the Mayor. Who is going to nominate for the Mayor? The League has no candidates.

was responsible for the start of the members going to the election. Mayor Harper? The League suggested. League is not in the condition said Mr. Koepfli. Then he said.

## REAKS OF WIT.

Water. Contary physiology: Entertained, then fed?

do we say hope is a foot?

so many people live on like Him.

You say you are an expert at learn it by practical experience. At the very outset I found in the midst of it and had to leave.

When was that?

so I bought an automobile.

little Beanie Tompkins, he a festival and all the little girls were invited.

vector, "and I guess you can't there."

the was the sweetest.

fall into the tub of soft water.

value.

little Mary to church one day to put in the time and at the coin with evident an hastening close to her aunt, who

were going to give?

Mary, excitedly: "don't do it" Harper's Weekly.

Order.

the world did you come to look your side, Tommy?

playing it was an automatic, any reason why you should do her?

He was the policeman—[in

of Society.

mingle in the gay life of the old-time friend.

"answered Mr. Cusack. "I mother and the girls can both with a fork without dropping shirt bosom." [Washington

With Him.

to hell, and was walking about that the devil said is his

now here as if you owned the man. "My wife gave it to me."—[Exchange.

action.

What did you operate on but

Two hundred dollars.

I mean what did he have?

Two hundred dollars.—[The

\$2.50 \$2.50

Ship Clocks

Candy Cases

position. Eight-day

Six-inch dial. American

Price \$4.75

er them at

0 Each

have them on sale.

Merry Bros.

WELLESLEY

THE FOURTH STREET.

THE BIG CLOCK.

\$2.50 \$2.50

## MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

**H**IS PLANS OF GOOD CUTTERIES  
KNOW US FOR BEST VALUES  
SINCE 1850



## Sale of Felt Slippers For Men, Women and Children

We are closing out our entire stock of Felt Slippers. They'll go in short order at these reductions. Styles for Men, Women and Children. Note these prices:

**\$1.00 and \$1.25 Grades . . . . . 65c**  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Red or Gray Felt Romeoos, Fur Trimmed.

**\$1.50 Grades . . . . . 95c**  
Now . . . . . Women's, Misses' and Children's Felt Romeoos, with leather soles, very best grade—in Red, Gray, Brown and Green, fur trimmed. These are broken lines, but most sizes are available.

**\$2.00 and \$2.25 Grades . . . . . \$1.35**  
Men's Felt Slippers, with felt or leather soles—in Black or Gray.

We Fill Mail Orders

**Harris & Frank**  
Outfitters for  
Men, Women Boys or Girls  
437-438-441-443 SOUTH SPRING



Miss Alice Colman,  
will give an evening of music and  
drama at the Gamut Club next week.

includes a poem from Thompson's

"Invocation to Nature," from Ryley's "Sigurd," and a Greek

with the music of the spring

and summer months.

Colman has a mezzo-soprano

of reported power, sweetness and

radiant in use.

Second part of her programme

is to do a Spanish study in

a Neapolitan sonata and

and a collection of very old

French songs.

George H. Murray, one of the best-known agents on the west-

ern road, is in town.

Murray is

reaching closer and publicity for "The

Millionaire" which will disport at the

Opera house next week.

He was the policeman—[in

action.

What did you operate on but

Two hundred dollars.

I mean what did he have?

Two hundred dollars.—[The

\$2.50 \$2.50

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THE BIG CLOCK.

\$2.50 \$2.50

## The Standard in America

For any further evidence was needed to prove that Nettleton Shoes are the best in men's footwear for men in America, the recent order of President Roosevelt for a special pair of Nettleton Shoes to wear on his famous hunting expedition, would be the final supreme testimony.

Nettleton Shoes invariably "make a hit" with men. They are altogether the most satisfactory shoes that brains, skill, and honesty can produce.

George Leslie, ballet mistress for the Auditorium, was seen last evening, after a curtain call, and the audience had almost cleared the stage when the seventy members of the chorus surrounded her and presented her with a very handsome gift. A feature of the present is twenty names of those she has fastened to it in dance form.

Staub's

Broadway, Cor. Third

**\$5 HAND-BAGS \$3.75**  
All New Styles  
OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.  
322 So. Spring St.

**Fully Guaranteed  
SWISS WATCH \$5.00**  
J. Abramson  
404 South Broadway

**AGAINST LOS ANGELES.**  
Municipal Waterways Association  
Urge Defeat of Several Measures  
Before Legislature.

The Municipal Waterways Association, which has been investigating pending bills before the California Legislature, has issued a letter concerning some of the measures believed to have effect in disturbing the solution of the San Pedro Harbor and municipal consolidation schemes. The association points out the following bills as inimical to both schemes, and to the State at large.

Bill introduced by Senator Savage providing for a State Harbor Board appointed by the Governor, to control the outer and inner harbors of San Pedro and of channels and waterways connecting therewith to the line of high-water mark, and giving such powers as may be necessary to control overwater dock, shipping, anchorage and navigation, known as Senate Bill No. 487 and Senate Bill No. 533.

An act to license the use of unsold lands for oyster culture, introduced by Senator Wright, known as Senate Bill No. 489.

An act to authorize the sale of those parts of the beds of navigable streams which have been taken for navigation purposes by reason of new channels having been cut, known as Assembly Bill No. 466, introduced by Mr. Johnson of Sacramento, which would be construed as authorizing certain of the tide lands in Wilmington Bay within the limits of the towns of Long Beach and Wilmington.

An act to restore to the public domain and sale all lands to which the public domain has been annulled, introduced by Mr. Reich, known as Assembly Bill No. 351, and which would be claimed to embrace tide lands.

One or more bills introduced by Senator Savage to change the law with respect to the severance of territory relating to annexation of territory to the city, so as to require a two-thirds vote, instead of a majority vote, as now provided, and intended to obstruct the annexation to Los Angeles of the Inner Bay of San Pedro, or any part of San Pedro or Wilmington.

L. C. Parker, a mining man of Butte, and Mrs. Parker, a guest at Westminster, arrived yesterday from the North, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. E. A. Botsford, a leading merchant of the North, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

W. W. Morris, a large grain grower of the North, arrived yesterday from the North, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

J. H. Ormsby Co., Bradbury Building, registered yesterday at the West-  
ern Hotel.

For Less  
See our high-grade  
11's  
"Ye Olde  
Musik Shop"  
South Spring

Thoughts  
Central Building  
Broadway

Mr. J. L. Maupin and son,  
Mrs. Montgomery Thomas and  
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wilson, son of Fresno, who are  
from Southern California in an  
automobile, registered yesterday at the West-

ern Hotel.

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**RELIGIOUS.**  
**BILLY SUNDAY  
IN THE RING.**

Picturesque Evangelist at Naud Junction.

Cowboy Preacher Also Comes to Angel City.

Business Men's Banquet by Christian Church.

All arrangements have been completed for the first appearance of Billy Sunday, the barrel-chested speaker of Carey's fight pavilion at Naud Junction. Every effort will be made to fill the big structure with men to hear the unique Christian worker on Saturday night, February 12.

On Sunday, February 14, three great mass meetings will be held in Shrine Auditorium on Jefferson street. The meeting at 10 o'clock, will be for both men and women; at 2 o'clock p.m., for men only, and in the evening at 7:30, there will be another mixed audience.

The character of the addresses delivered by the now-famous revivalist, may be judged by some of his striking sentences from a recent sermon:

"A lot of you fellows have sat around and waited for light. You poor fools, you never get it until you see the light won out! You have been holding out against everything decent and religious. Come in and show the devil you can hold out against everything that is decent and rotten."

"Every honest skeptic is willing to find out whether there is a God or not, and even if he doesn't do it is a mountebank, a wind-ass, a blow-hard and a mollycoddle."

**BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE.  
BANQUET LAST NIGHT.**

The Business Men's League of the First Christian Church held a banquet at the Y.M.C.A. last night, at which there was an attendance of 150 men. F. G. Warren, president of the league presided at the table. Guests of honor were General Secretary McFarland of the league, from Berkeley; Mayor Wyndham of Long Beach; Dr. E. B. Wood of Africa; Rev. F. M. Bowlin of Pasadena; and C. C. Chapman of Fullerton, all of whom delivered addresses.

Under the progressive leadership of Rev. A. C. Smither, the First Church has become a strong factor in the Christian life of the city and of Southern California.

The Sunday school of this church will hold a unique service on Sunday morning at 9:30 A.M. It is entitled "Homecoming Day," and is designed to secure the attendance of as many as possible of those who have at any time been members of the school.

Dr. Robert J. Smith, who delivered a "good cheer" address, will well repay those who hear it. All the babies on the "cradle roll" will be there on exhibition, and a general good time is assured.

In the evening the pastor, Rev. A. C. Smither, will deliver the first of a series of four sermons on "Healing," the title being, "Jesus and Healing."

**COWBOY PREACHER.**

**ANNOUNCES LONG JOURNEY.**  
Rev. Sam G. Bettis, the cowboy preacher, will speak at Hamilton Methodist Church, Eighteenth street and Naomi avenue, on Sunday, morning and evening. Although Mr. Bettis "punched cattle" for six years in Texas, he has been a preacher for forty-one years, and in 1894 attracted the attention of the whole country by taking a herd of cattle across the mountains and traveling on horseback from San Francisco to New York, holding temperance meetings along the route. He announces that he is about to make a trip to Paris, and expects to travel three years and a half, starting from November 1st, and following the coast line of the Eastern Hemisphere until the Suez Canal is reached.

**CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.  
SERIES OF INSTITUTES.**

Paul C. Brown, field director of the State Christian Endeavor Union, has arranged a series of institutes to be held throughout Southern California. The first will be held at Riverside, Feb. 2, 3 and 4; then will follow three days at each of the following places, closing on March 11: Long Beach, Pasadena, Artesia, Redlands, San Diego, Santa Ana, Pomona, San Bernardino, San Bernardino. The speakers will be Rev. J. R. Pratt of New York, Rev. T. C. Horton and Rev. R. A. Hadden of the Bible Institute; the Rev. H. H. Godwin, State President of Christian Endeavor, and Mr. Brown.

**RELIGIOUS BRIEFS.**

**CENTRAL BAPTIST CONCERT.**

A concert will be given in Central Baptist Church on Tuesday evening by Stone's Singing Quartette, assisted by F. G. Billings, tenor; Mrs. William Barnhardt, contralto; Miss Susie Spangler, accompanist, and Miss Helen Tolson, reader. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the music fund of the church.

The Christian Ministers' Association will meet in the First Christian Church on Monday at 10:30 a.m.

Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, father of the Emmanuel Movement, and pastor of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Boston, is due to arrive in this city next week.

Dr. Henry Styles Bradley, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, St. Louis, will arrive in this city on Wednesday next, and will be entertained by the Young Men's Christian Association at a banquet on Thursday evening.

Prof. J. Rodger will preach in Olivet Congregational Church on Sunday morning on the subject, "Prayer, from a Scientific Standpoint."

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**WOMAN FOUND NOT GUILTY.**

**BAKERSFIELD.** Jan. 29.—Dr. Katherine Ellis was found not guilty of murder this afternoon, after the jury had been out about ten minutes. It took two ballots in that time. She was accused of causing the death of Mrs. W. A. Ward by the alleged use of arsenic.

**DANGERS OF  
CHILDHOOD**

**THE WORST OF THESE IS THE  
NEGLECTED COLD.**

Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago Issues a Bulletin to the Public.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) "Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago, in his latest bulletin of the department, says that the worst danger to which the children of Chicago are now exposed is the neglected cold.

If your baby has a cold don't say 'it will wear off' and let it go on that. If your children have the cold, cover them or water over, don't hesitate to take them from school for a day or two so that you may break up the colds they have.

Every parent can add to the healthy conditions of the city and to his or her own peace of mind by guarding against any and every kind of a cold.

Generally the child doesn't know it caught cold. It is impossible to prevent him from exposing his sensitive body to the dangers which older persons know. But the chances of contracting colds can be easily diminished by a little care and foresight.

If the children get colds don't waste any time.

Don't trifl with a cold."

This warning, coming from so prominent an officer and one whose position enables him to know the results which should be headed by all. The lives of many children are sacrificed each year by neglecting the colds which they take, others contract chronic catarrhs from which they never fully recover.

It would be unwise for the health commissioner of a city to recommend any remedy or treatment for a disease, but should he do so, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy would certainly fit the bill. It is a specific for colds, croup and whooping cough in children, and the one remedy that can always be depended upon to effect a speedy cure and that is pleasant and safe to take. This remedy contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Its great worth and merit in the treatment of these diseases has been attested by many thousands of mothers.

**BOUGHT A ROYAL PALACE.**

**Curious Chinese Custom That Permits no Chinaman to Live in an Imperial Residence.**

(New York Tribune.) There is probably one man in the United States who has ever lived in a palace Tau Hsi, the late redoubtable Chinese Empress Dowager. This is the Rev. Walter E. Elliott (formerly of Indianapolis) who recently returned from North China, where he had charge of a mission. Elliot's home is in a region as large as all of this country east of the Mississippi. The palace which he bought and lived in afterward was a "travel palace." When he got it he had to tear down the outer walls and put up new ones to make it a permanent residence.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.

# MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS 50¢ ON THE \$

The big sale of the season.  
Our magnificent stock of high class  
hand tailored suits and overcoats,  
honestly priced to begin with, now on  
sale at 50c on the dollar.

The Entire Stock Now

# 1/2 PRICE

Absolutely None Reserved

Always on the lookout for bargains that will save money for our customers, we have just bought \$10,000 worth of fine clothing from Harris Bros. of Pomona and this will be included in the GIGANTIC HALF-PRICE SALE. Such well known makers of clothing as Alfred Benjamin & Co., Hirsch-Wickwire & Co., The Washington Co., B. Kuppenheimer & Co., and many others. All the latest styles and colors—greens, browns, grays, fancy mixtures and all our staple blues and blacks included. Altogether the grandest display of high-class clothing ever assembled in any one store in Los Angeles.

Every Suit and Every Overcoat  
Must be Sold--Half Price  
Will Do It

Think what this means to you.

Any \$40 Suit or Overcoat Now \$20.00  
Any \$35 Suit or Overcoat Now \$17.50  
Any \$30 Suit or Overcoat Now \$15.00  
Any \$25 Suit or Overcoat Now \$12.50  
Any \$20 Suit or Overcoat Now \$10.00  
Any \$15 Suit or Overcoat Now \$7.50

REMEMBER THIS--Lowman's ironclad guarantee of satisfaction stands back of every garment just the same as if you paid full price.

WANTED: Six experienced salesmen and two first class bushelmen. Apply this morning.

# Lowman & Co.

129-131-133 S. SPRING ST.

SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS FOR CHARITY LAST YEAR.

Though 1902 was a poor year financially, yet the American contribution to charity (gifts under \$2,000 not included) was \$65,169,600, or nearly \$5,000,000 a month.

The gifts of \$1,000,000 and over were:

Andrew Carnegie, New York \$10,445,500  
John D. Rockefeller, New York 6,688,500

Benjamin Rose, Cleveland 5,000,000  
C. C. Heywood, George, N. Y. 4,453,000

F. C. Parkman, Boston 3,200,000

Mass. 3,050,000  
W. W. Smith, New York 2,000,000

Mr. Russell Sage, New York 1,900,000  
N. J. Parker, New York 1,520,000

Loyal L. Smith, Plattsburgh, N. Y. 1,388,000

Miller Bray, Boston, Mass. 1,185,000  
D. W. Willard, Jersey City, N. J. 1,060,000

W. K. Jessup, New York 1,000,000  
Mrs. W. E. Corey, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1,000,000  
Rev. Mary D. Eddy, Boston, Mass. 1,000,000  
Mrs. C. T. Yerkes, Chicago, Ill. 1,000,000

Total of larger gifts in nine years \$658,759,865

Estimated for smaller gifts. \$135,000,000

Grand total \$693,759,865

That is a record which has never been equalled, nor near it, by any other country in the world.

The balance of compensating screws for the United States in 1902 was 1,000,000,000, but it was not until 1903 that production exceeded 45,000 tons. In 1907 the production was 252,700 tons of which 59 per cent was made in Alsace-Lorraine, the remainder being rolled in Colorado, Pennsylvania, Georgia and New York in the order named.

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they have in mind ANY CANDIDATE

chairman of the Recall Committee of the Municipal League. "Who is going to nominate for the Mayor? The election goes through." The League has no candidate.

He was responsible for the idea that the members going to do something about Mayor Harper. The vote suggested.

"It is not in the cards," said Mr. Koepell. Then he added:

"Breaks of Wit."

"Water."

"Astrology: Ernest, my best."

"Do you say hope is a food?"

"So many people live on hope."

"Like him."

"You say you are an expert."

"I learn it by practical experience."

"At the very outset I found it hard to learn."

"When was that?"

"I bought an automobile."

"Fall into the tub of soft butter."

"Value."

"Little Mary to church one day,

"A penny to put in the alms box,

"Alms box, smelling close to her nose,

"What are you going to give?"

"Mary, excitedly: "Don't do it!"

"Harper's Weekly."

"Order."

"In the world did you come in last?"

"Tommy?"

"I was playing it an astound-

"Any reason why you should be?"

"He was the policeman."

"Society."

"To mingle in the gay life of the

"old-time friends."

"I am mother and the girls are

"not making tremendous inroads

"in my shirt boxes."

"With him."

"Not to hell, and was walking about here as if you owned the place."

"The devil said to me, 'Come about here as if you owned the man. ' My wife gave it to me."

"Exchange."

"What do you spend at the

"Two hundred dollars."

"I mean what did he have?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"In Ship Clocks

"Pewter Case"

"any position. Eighteen

"Six-inch dial. Always

"Car Price \$4.75

"Offer Them at

"50 Each

"We have them on sale."

"Somers Bros.

"JEWELERS."

"AT FOURTH STREET."

"THE BIG CLOCK."

"50 \$2.50

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# Los Angeles County—Its Cities and Towns.

NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES.

## PASADENA. WILL KEEP FOR FOUR MONTHS.

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF IMPORTANCE TO GRAPE GROWERS.

**Successful Experiments in Pre-cooling Carried on at Crown City. Society Women Will Supplement Luncheon and Concert on Behalf of Hospital.**

Office of The Times, No. 25 N. Raymond Ave., PASADENA, Jan. 30.—Through investigations carried on by A. V. Stuhrer and George Hoesch, government experts, at the Pasadena Ice Company during the past five years, it was announced yesterday that there is every possibility that grapes of all varieties will be pre-cooled before shipping and sent to eastern markets to compete with fruit from Spain.

Experiments carried on here are so successful that it has been discovered that table grapes, when carefully packed in the redwood sawdust, which is plentiful in California, will keep for 120 days under the pre-cooled system.

This is of the utmost importance to California agriculturists, as it opens up the possibility of providing for eastern markets in the winter grape supply which will entirely cover the \$3,000,000 crop now shipped into this country from abroad. The advantage to the California grower is not having to meet the tariff on grapes is evident.

Not only has the study been to prolong the life of the grape in cold storage, but it has led along the line of possibilities of providing for eastern markets in the winter grape supply for the market in California. The department will soon issue instructions for the care of these.

#### BETTER BOULEVARD.

At a meeting of the property owners of South Orange Grove avenue last night it was decided to appoint a committee to gather statistics as to the cost of amending the boulevard from Colorado to Culver street, A. H. Fleming, F. E. Wilcox, Lawrence Hurst, E. D. Barry and J. S. Cravens were appointed as a committee to report on the matter.

#### HOSPITAL DAY.

This will be hospital day at Hotel Maryland. A corps of Pasadena so-called "holy rollers" will conduct a service and sing, the proceeds to be given to the Pasadena Hospital. Among those who will be present at the dinner will be Mrs. William E. Edwards of Los Angeles, Mrs. Frank T. Taft, elect Taft. She will take luncheon as the guest of Mrs. Carter Harrison, who will entertain a party of eight.

Mrs. T. C. Andrews, Mrs. John Andrews, Mrs. John P. Williams, Mrs. C. P. Morehouse, Mrs. G. W. Gates, Mrs. Warren Barnard, Mrs. A. L. Metcalfe, Mrs. Bruce Weatherby, Mrs. Emily Kayser, Mr. John P. Wilson, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mrs. William Chapman, Mrs. Lewis Laffin, Miss Mary Vaughn, Judge H. H. Klamath, Mr. Robins, Dr. Robert J. Burdette, Mrs. Frank P. Holt, Frank P. Holt and Mrs. J. W. Keay.

#### PASADENA PARAGRAPHS.

One of the interesting events this afternoon will be the age limit handicap for golfers at Annadale, men of all the clubs in Southern California being invited to compete, providing that they are more than 50 years old.

One of the highlights will be at the meeting of the C.W.B.M. of the First Christian Church Thursday, toward the building of a home for Christ the King in Los Angeles.

Owing to the fact that people did not attend the benefit concert given by the European Band, the concerts may be dropped.

John Dunham, a resident of Altadena, died on Thursday night at his home there. He was 57 years of age.

There will be a dramatic and vaudville entertainment in the music room of the east wing of Hotel Green on the corner of Third and Spring streets. There will be Spanish dances, songs, tableaux, and artistic poses.

Mr. Albert E. Carroll, formerly Miss Anna of Palmetto Drive, and Miss Louise H. Palmer, have received sad details regarding the tragic death of John Charles Davis of Denver, former business partner of the late father of W. H. Hume. Mr. Davis is one of the victims of the recent Denver and Rio Grande Railroad wreck. His untimely death is mourned. He was an able supporter of the Episcopal church at Denver.

Unique valentines at Grace Nicholson's, 46 North Los Robles.

Hotel Vista del Arroyo and bungalows, Pasadena.

Wadsworth sells paints.

Miss Ethel Allcutt, decorator, 8 North Euclid.

See Phelps for fine wall paper.

Cummock School, Los Angeles. Boarding and day school for girls. Second term begins February 5.

Read Venice adv. in Sunday Times.

Much sun, little rain at Coronado.

#### SOUTH PASADENA.

SOUTH PASADENA, Jan. 29.—Steps are being taken to secure a grammar school building for the East Side, or the eastern portion of Pasadena, lying east of the Pacific Electric works on Fair Oaks avenue.

Mrs. Ralph Avery of Oxnard is visiting friends here.

Letters are in for the Yukon-Alaska Exposition at Seattle have been sent to the Petrolithic Pavement Company of this city. T. W. Gillette of Fair Oaks avenue, president of the exposition, has been a few days to take charge of the work.

Mrs. Rebecca R. Jones, No. 111 Diamond avenue, is entertaining her mother, Mrs. A. P. Slade, of Lakewood.

Mr. L. J. Johnson, of Pasadena, the guest of Rev. J. Harvey Deere and wife of Mission street. He is a brother of Mrs. Deere.

J. W. Kendall has sold his bungalow on Broadmoor to J. W. Rice of Santa Ana, and will move back to Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Rice were recently married.

The High School baseball team will play a practice game with Harvard tomorrow on the latter's grounds.

Read Venice adv. in Sunday Times.

#### SAWTELLE.

SAWTELLE, Jan. 29.—Work has been commenced on the improvement of a long-neglected strip of county road leading along the eastern side of the city from the Soldiers' Home grounds to the junction of Sawtelle and the highway in the vicinity of Ivy station. This is a short and direct route from the foothills to Los Angeles, and the placing of the highway in passable condition will be a great convenience. For at least nine years this piece of road has been neglected, although it used to be part of a well-traveled and convenient highway.

Hotel del Coronado is the best.

## HOT AIR. SMOKING HILL ACTIVE AGAIN.

### GREAT CLOUDS OF STEAM ISSUE FROM MOUNTAIN.

Recent Heavy Rain Causes Moisture to Penetrate into Fissures of Rocks Where It Blakes the Lime, Santa Monica's Tramway Car Service Is to Be Improved.

SANTA MONICA, Jan. 29.—The smoking mountain, two miles up the beach, broke out again today. Great clouds of smoke issued from the seams in the side of the hill, and everywhere around and about the top the earth and rocks were blackened. No other heat would be required for the cooking of eggs or boiling of water. The air was laden with sulphurous fumes and there are strong indications of internal heat. No flames were visible, although the draft that seemed forced from below was steamy and stifling. At times the volume of steam and smoke was so great that it hung like a curtain over the hill, obscuring the rays of the sun.

SANTA MONICA, Jan. 29.—Hearing a suspicious noise in his yard about 1 o'clock this morning, James Cranston, a grocer, investigated and found his horse being led out by H. C. Scheurer, a well-known citizen, who is rated at \$100,000. Scheurer could give no explanation of his act. He was taken to jail. A complaint was issued this morning charging him with grand larceny and he was held in \$500 bonds for a preliminary hearing next Friday.

Scheurer was held in for several weeks and his friends think he is not entirely responsible for his act.

#### DIDN'T GET 'EM.

Frank Raymous, a professional diver, made several attempts today at getting a whale in the harbor, but was unsuccessful.

A little over a year ago the discovery was made that this rugged mountain, within a mile of Port Los Angeles and at the edge of the ocean, was suddenly smoking. There were numerous evidences of the extensive petroleum product in the mountain, and a brief oil excitement followed. Ingestions were made and the hills were covered and no hole sufficed to excitement of last season had an oil well forgotten when the mountain resumed its smoking.

The theory advanced is that the recent heavy rains have caused the moisture to penetrate into the fissures of the rocks, where it has come in contact with and ignited the lime.

The following-named students will be in the cast: Orsino, Duke of Illyria; Mr. Holley; Sebastian, under the direction of Miss Mary Cunningham, professor of history, and in addition to the harpsichord, the organ and the best harpsichord material in the college will be in the cast.

#### CATCH A THIEF.

While going home about midnight Chief Williams and Detective Phillips met a man on Second street whose actions were so suspicious that he was taken back to headquarters. When searched a .32-caliber double action revolver, a pocket electric light and a knife made of black cambic, were found.

After being awaited for two hours the fellow confessed that he had come over from San Pedro, with the intention of robbing one of the citizens in the Riviera drug store at Second and Chestnut, the tip having gone out that the proprietors did not bank their money, but kept it in the safe. He described himself as being a bookie and burglarized it. He was on his way down town to locate a blacksmith or bicycle shop to secure some tools when he was arrested.

He gave his name as Edward Cullen and says his home is in Oakland, but he has been in Los Angeles. He admits having robbed a room in the Riviera hotel a week ago.

He was given the description of one of the hold-up men in the Bunker Hill episode in Los Angeles when one man was shot. Cullen is about 23 years of age, is of heavy build, stocky, and 5 feet 11 inches in height. He is of sandy complexion and has red hair.

#### SUNFLOWERS BLOOM.

The Los Angeles Pacific Company has resumed the running of flyers northward on Ocean Avenue. One train in the morning and one in the evening run as far north as Montauk avenue. There is promised an improvement of this service as soon as the snow is cleared.

All the flyers over the old Southern Pacific will go as far north as Montauk avenue.

#### WANT THEIR PAY.

Laborers at Recently-started Auto Factory Demand Their Wages. May File Lawsuit.

REDONDO, Jan. 29.—Rumors of the east of the new automobile factory culminated today in demands by laborers and others having claims against the company, for their pay.

The management has had bad luck. Mr. Turner, head of the concern, was laid up several weeks from a painful accident; the company's orders were not promptly filled in the East, and some of the stuff was lost en route to the Coast. The factory which was to have supplied the steaming apparatus was destroyed by fire, and the company was driven to provide its own.

The management promises full payment within the next few days. If the management is not kept, bets are to be filed on its property.

#### POMONA.

POMONA, Jan. 29.—District Deputy W. M. Avis has installed the flying officers for Pomona Canton, I.O.O.F.; B. H. Sherman, Captain; L. Baile, Lieutenant; E. E. Ingraham, Adjutant; C. W. Clark, Quartermaster; Accountant; A. V. Newick, Picket; C. R. Greaser, Guard; E. T. Fuller, Standard Bearer. This evening Mr. Avis went to Aspin to install the officers of the Canton there.

The members of the Presbyterian, Central, Trinity Methodist, and Methodist Congregations in this place have expended about \$175,000 in new church buildings, improvements and betterments, and the First Christian Church members are ready to build on their new \$40,000 church edifice.

Mrs. Harriet A. Mitchell entertained a few friends at her home on West Colorado Saturday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss M. E. Brown, who is visiting her from Palo Alto.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ratty of South Whittier avenue have returned from an extended honeymoon trip, which was made a honeymoon journey.

Mrs. Carl Newman of China gave a party to a number of Pomona friends at her home in China, yesterday afternoon.

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#### ARTESIA.

ARTESIA, Jan. 29.—The recent rainy weather has done some damage to the crops in the area in the Smeltzer district. The field superintendent yesterday estimated that there are 625 cars of celery still to be moved, if the crop can be saved and the fields are dry.

The field superintendent said ideal conditions for the spread of blight. The power spray engines as well as hand machines are being worked every hour of the day and the water is being used to wash out the crop.

Shipments are now running from twenty-five to thirty-five carloads per day, and prices are still good. Total shipments from the Smeltzer district so far this year amount to about 1000 cars.

#### Hotel del Coronado is the best.

#### WATTS.

WATTS, Jan. 29.—At the meeting of the Trustees Tuesday Isaac Fields was granted a renewal of his retail license. His application was accompanied by an check for \$600 for six months' fee. W. H. Merical presented an application for a renewal of his license, and C. A. Logan was granted a temporary for a retail liquor establishment. Merical's application was revoked, with the understanding that he be given thirty days in which to dispose of his business. At the time that time he will be granted \$600 for the remaining five months of license. Logan's application was denied and his check was returned.

F. Helm of Los Angeles asked for a franchise for a gas plant to be built in this vicinity.

#### SIERRA MADRE.

SIERRA MADRE, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the vestry of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) a call was sent to Rev. G. Taylor Griffith to become rector. While he is considering the matter he will continue to conduct the services in the church both morning and evening.

## MENTAL ABERRATION. ILLNESS LEADS MAN TO THEFT.

### GREAT CLOUDS OF STEAM ISSUE FROM MOUNTAIN.

Recent Heavy Rain Causes Moisture to Penetrate into Fissures of Rocks Where It Blakes the Lime, Santa Monica's Tramway Car Service Is to Be Improved.

#### WORTH HUNDRED THOUSAND, HE TAKES GROCER'S HORSE.

Wealthy and Well-Known Citizen of Long Beach Found Leading Animal from Stable—Has Been Sick and His Friends Think Mind Is Slightly Unhinged.

SANTA MONICA, Jan. 29.—Hearing a suspicious noise in his yard about 1 o'clock this morning, James Cranston, a grocer, investigated and found his horse being led out by H. C. Scheurer, a well-known citizen, who is rated at \$100,000.

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**CANNOT LOSE TEXAS BUNCH.****LIVE STOCK DELEGATES GETTING SOME VARIETY.**

With Wives and Daughters They Visit Mountains and Ocean and Most Everything of Interest in Between—Men from Lone Star State Whoop It Up.

The several hundred delegates and their wives and daughters, who came here for the twelfth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Delegates, are in no hurry to return to their homes. They are having the time of their lives, and with few exceptions, will spend at least a week or ten days more in California.

Yesterday about 150 of the visitors availed themselves of the trolley ride extended by the Pacific Electric to Pasadena, taking in the orange groves, the beautiful sights of the Crown City and the Cawston Ostrich Farm, where the great plumed birds greatly interested them. Some of the throng went up Mt. Lowe, and were reminded of home by the snow.

The Texas delegation, however, asked no entertainment, but chartered three cars from the Pacific Electric, invited a few of their friends from other cities until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, rode about over the company's lines, going and coming at will. They saw the orange groves, the Mission at San Gabriel, Bush's Ranch, and at Pasadena, the ostriches at the Cawston farm and wound up the day by a trip to Long Beach, where they enjoyed a fine dinner and many of them dined in the ocean.

They must be off to this Texas bunch. They do things. Automobile concerns which have machines for rent are constantly on the go hauling the animals. All of the leading spirits in the Texas delegation are here.

"It is cold and bleak down in our country now. The cattle are thin. It is not a pretty prospect to look at. So we must come to forget our sins and miseries and it is a happy time. This is a great country. A crowd of us are going to Catalina tomorrow and we are not coming back until one of us lands the bigger fish in the Pacific."

Catalina is proving popular to the visitors, as are also the beach towns. Quite a crowd visited the island yesterday, and reported so favorably on that picture spot that a large delegation will make the trip today.

The popularity of the beaches is attested by the fact that nearly all the city will make the trip today to the best sections along Crescent Bay, as guests of the Los Angeles Railway. Visits will be made to Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo and Stearns. Two hours will be spent at the latter place, where a fish dinner will be served the visitors by the Chamber of Commerce, who will also show them the city.

Sunday a number of the visitors will leave the city by boat for the North, where they will visit Santa Barbara, San Francisco and other points. Later they will return to Los Angeles and go to their homes from here.

**SAN DIEGO.**

**WOMAN SLAYS HER RELATIVE.****ADmits FIRING SHOTS, BUT WON'T SAY WHY.**

Husband Meets His Wife Coming Out of Room of Death With Smoking Pistol in Her Hand—Boy Bandit, Who Escaped from Whittier, Captured at Oceanide.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) SAN DIEGO, Jan. 29.—Exclusive Dispatch.—Mrs. Eddie Darrow, wife of James Dugan tonight shot and killed Bruce Sheffer, her brother-in-law, in a room of the Burbank Hotel, where both parties lived and which is conducted by the woman's husband.

The woman fired two shots from a 22 Harrington and Richardson revolver, both taking effect in Sheffer's heart. He died on his way to a hospital. The woman is in jail.

There were no witnesses to the shooting. The woman's husband met his wife coming out of the room with the smoking pistol in her hand. He took it from her.

Sheffer was about 35 years of age, a widower, and was employed on the construction of the Timk building. The woman is about 30 years of age. She admitted to the District Attorney that she fired the shot, but refuses to say why.

**CATCH BOY BANDITS.**

A telephone message from Oceanide says Jesse Taylor and Frank McDermit, both aged 15, the two boy bandits who escaped from Whittier reformatory on January 22, have been captured there. Taylor was sent up from Los Angeles and McDermit from Oceanside. After trapping them robbery store and drug stores, arrested and placed in jail at Fullerton. Getting free again they continued their robberies until apprehended at Oceanide. They will be returned to the reformatory there.

Arguments in the Taber habeas corpus proceedings were concluded today and the case taken under advisement by the court. Taber, who is resisting trial, has been granted a change of venue, and the trial will be held in the Southern District of Colorado.

Several of the men named before the Phelps-Dodge company, while the Southern Railroad is a subsidiary corporation, and a railroad to Douglas would be almost a necessity, as the greatest smelters are in the Phelps-Dodge syndicate in this city.

But the Southern Pacific may go to Courtland first, after all. The camp has only a couple of miles away from road already surveyed between Pearson and Douglas by the Glines' camp, forming a continuation of the Arizona & Colorado Railroad, a Randolph-Southern Pacific line which has been designed as connecting the two main lines and the Randolph line in Mexico. A Southern Pacific grading party under Joe Desmond of Los Angeles is now at Pearson and has started work on the new line, which will only be eight miles long.

At the present time, large quantities of ore are being shipped from Gleeson to the Shannon smelter at Clinton and to the Pearson smelter.

Fifteen carloads of ore have arrived at Douglas for the projected Southwestern feeders. There is no doubt that both roads will be built through at once and there is strong

**COAL FOR FLOTILLA.**

The collier Saturn has arrived from San Francisco with coal for the torpedo fleet at anchor here. Capt. Benson of the cruiser Albany announced today that all the vessels of the mosquito fleet, the Davis, will sail for a four days' cruise as soon as coaled, going as far as Port Harford. When unloaded the Saturn will return north.

The Cheyenne will sail Monday for a four days' cruise. The destroyer Paul Jones arrived this afternoon from Mare Island. Lieutenant-Commander Lang of the Albany has been transferred and will leave tomorrow for the Atlantic Coast.

**Towels****Big Savings**

**Turkish Towels 15c**  
Double thread, unbleached. Hemmed ends. 30 by 36 inches. 20c values, each..... **15c**

**Bath Towels 25c**  
Bleached; double thread. Heavy absorbent quality. 30x36 inches. 25c values, each..... **25c**

**Face Towels 15c**  
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*Illustrated Weekly Magazine.*

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

JANUARY 31, 1909.

FIVE CENTS

PICTURESQUE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



A Home Product of which Chinatown is Proud.

[Copyright, 1908, by Maudie S. Lee.]

The cold is widespread. At one point in Manitoba it was 30 below, but moderating. It was 16 below at Laramie, Wyo. It was 15 above at Knoxville, Tenn., and 5 above in Chicago.

Shortly before noon the building occupied by the Oklahoman was gutted, causing a loss of \$45,000. Several hours later the warehouse of the J. I. Case

Co. in Muskogee, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas show clear but cold weather.

## SNOW STORM CAUSES FATAL CAR WRECK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

done it is almost certain that Los Angeles and San Pedro will get what they seek despite the one-man war waged by Senator Savage.

With the cooperation of Secretary A. P. Fleming of the Los Angeles harbor commission, Senators Wright and McCartney, Assemblyman Leeds and other



[January 31, 1909.]

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

131

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in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains. In the development of the country, the exploitation of numerous natural resources and to the word-paintings of wonders and beauties. The contents embrace original and original descriptive articles, thoughtful and picturesque editorials, brilliant correspondence, poetry, pictures and light literature.

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### TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Original advertising matter for publication in The Times Magazine will generally receive copies of their manuscripts. Manuscripts sent by postage will be returned if not found available in time of others is not guaranteed.

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

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### THE PLOWBOY OF AYR.

WITH what prodigal abandon nature flings her gifts to men, and with how great lack of appreciation men accept the best things she sends! Like nature spangles the bald desert with her blue moons where they "blush unseen and waste sweetens" on the air which is breathed only by the creatures and insect tribes. So she flings her gems "in the dark unfathomed caves of ocean" where they look to eye but that of the semi-senseless fish. In the same way nature endears those she endows with beauty, by the side of some poetic brook like Avon in a place where narrow intelligence and narrow material wealth are wedded together, or by the brigs of Ayr where the bleak winter winds of Scotland shiver through the almost open rafters of a peasant farmer's cottage.

Now in Los Angeles on Monday last, 150 years late in time and 7000 miles away from the "banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," a company of the sons of Caledonia assembled to pay fitting recognition to a genius who in his day on earth went hungry almost to starvation, and died almost to nakedness, not merely neglected by his fellow-men, but held in contempt by many of them, ill-appreciated by but few. On the banks of his native stream today a beautiful and substantial monument bears his name, and other shafts have been reared to his wandering countrymen in many parts of the world. Scarcely is there a considerable city on the globe where Scots do not meet each year on January 25 to sing "a night w' Burns."

As well they may. In one sense Robert Burns was a Scotchman. In a broader sense he is a universal possession of the human race. The sphere in which his matchless genius wrought out its dreams of beauty was neces-

sarily small. The other day we spoke of a man whom some consider the greatest poetical genius of America, Edgar Allan Poe. How different was the lot of the Ayrshire singer from that of the Virginian. Poe was a scholar, ripe in varied acquirements, and but for acts of his own might have lived in affluence. The hardest lot life lays on human shoulders was the burden Burns was condemned to bear. The severe toll and almost fruitless efforts of a peasant farmer on the hard and stubborn soil of old Scotia were the gift of Nature to a man on whom she had lavished her choicest treasures of mind and heart. Half-fed, he followed the plow along the "stubborn glebe" while the "cauld blast" made sport of his shivering limbs as it whistled through his tattered nakedness. To read was all "fair science," which "smiled not on his humble birth," although "rich with the spoils of time," had vouchsafed to him. His own purple heather on the hills or wild rose by the hedge-row where about all his eyes had feasted on. Poe rambled around the ruins of storied Athens and wandered along the streets of Paris. Greece's old poetic mountains had fascinated his eye, and the fairest scenes of France had possessed his heart. He had the art of the ancient world and the adventure of the new as material from which to choose.

Let us compare these two men for illumination, not for censorious debasement or prejudiced exaltation of either. Poe is looked upon as having a powerful influence on American literature. But there is nothing in anything he has produced that is American in flavor. His knowledge of Greek and Latin was barren as to any influence on his genius. He is not of the earth, nor of the heavens that are above the earth, nor of the pit beneath the earth. Poe created a world all of his own imagining, and he had no hint from any who went before him, and has had no successful imitators, although many unsuccessful ones. So in a way Poe is one of the most universal of all geniuses. The American, British, French, Teuton, Latin or whatever type of mind there is can enter into his weird dreams one as well as the other, not one perfectly.

Burns's world was so narrow that few poets ever undertook a task so hopeless. Yet none could try themes so homely and succeed but were sure of the largest world of readers of all. "To make a happy fireside chime to weans and wife;" "November chill blows loud wi' angry sough; the shortening winter day is near its close." "But now the supper crowns their simple board, the wholesome porridge, chief of Scotia's food." "O man! While in thy early years, how prodigal of time;" "O death! the poor man's dearest friend;" "Wee, sleekit, cowerin', tim'rous beastie!" "Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower;" "How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk, how rich the hawthorn's blossom;" there was all the world that Burns had to sing of: the "banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," the cotter in the midst of his poor family as they gathered around the open hearth on Saturday night; the field mouse whose nest his plow-share upturned in the wintry wind; the cattle huddled under a bush out of the bleak storm; the green woods, the fair flowers, the softly-flowing river, the old rustic bridge, the love of a peasant lad for a lass of his class, the thrush that sang in the hawthorn, and the eery ghost stories of his native land. That was all. But how this unlettered plowman sang in the most musical of rhymes, in pathos that touches the heart of those poor homely scenes, hopes and sorrows of his own people. And so Burns is all Scotch.

But under tartan plaid, by the banks of Doon or under the shadows of the castle of Montgomery, or in English fustian by the banks of Avon; in the plains of Touraine or on the banks of the Rhine; in the prairie homes of Western America, in the high Sierras, in the mines down in Africa or in Australia, the common heart of the common people beats the same wherever they may be. And in this way Burns is one of the most universal of all poets, not like Poe because he sings of the unreal, which is as unknown to the Russian as to the American, but because his song is all of the fireside and of the homeliest of all events, of all aspirations and sorrows, of all hopes and despairs. Each time his fingers touch the strings to create a note that chord is tied to the common heart of humanity. Burns knew little of the world beyond his own Scotland and his own sphere in life as it was in his own short life. He was here a century and a half ago, and is gone in person from the earth forever. But the human heart is like its maker, the same yesterday, today and forever. He lived in a thatched cottage by the banks of Ayr. His countrymen in his day were found in log huts on the American frontier. We live around other scenes, in modern houses, but the same passions beat in our breast as in that of Robert Burns, and he has touched the tendrils of our affections and fears, our hopes and despairs, with a touch the most sympathetic, and thus the plowboy of Ayr belongs to all humanity for all time.

As Burns influences all ages, his own had little influence on his genius. He was born in the dryest, prosiest, hardest era of British history, when all was artificial and material. His genius defied the belittling, shriveling influences that surrounded him as the thrush sings while the clouds are dark.

Little Harry startled his nurse the other night as he finished his evening prayers by saying: "God bless papa and mama and Margaret and us boys; and—and—God, please make me strong like the big bear in the park, 'cause I got to lick Charlie White in the mornin'."

## Sermons in Song.

### The Living Songs

By Wilbur D. Nesbit



"And the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, Read this, I pray thee; and he saith, I am not learned."—Isaiah xxix. 12

These are the poems of the world:

The grass that whispers to the wind,

The rose with petals half-uncurled,

The mountains in blue haze outlined,

The wondrous, ever-changing sea—

In calms adream, in tempests hurled

In one compelling harmony—

These are the poems of the world.

These are the poems God has writ:

The skies that reddens with the dawn,

That with the stars are lantern lit—

The stars that journey on and on;

The hush that dusk sends to the plain

When twilight falters down the hills,

The sunshine, and the mist and rain,

The flower scent that June distills.

These are the poems of the world:

The shaded forest solitudes

Where ancient trees, broad-limbed and buried,

Invite us to uplifted moods;

The snow fields stretching white and far,

In moonlight's subtle magic pearly;

The meadows, green and fair—these are

The song-spread pages of the world.

These poems, written clear and true,

Bear impress of the master hand

That made them—Ah, and I and you

Look long before we understand.

They live! No finger-fretted pen

Must heap them up of mental shreds—

God writes his poems not as men

Who walk the narrow path of words.



Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.

### MEMORY.

I do not love you, yet the thought

Of my past passion lies

Deep in my heart; I feel it stir

As now I meet your eyes.

I do not love you, yet your voice

Beats in my pulse; each tone

Awakes dead echoes. Oh, have you

No dreams to match my own?

No vibrant pain, no vain regret,

No thought of Eden lost?

Are you unscathed, while only I

Count Memory's bitter cost?

Your manner holds its old-time charm.

Your smile the same appeal;

Alas! what depths of heartlessness

May such a smile conceal!

I cannot love the thing you are;

I say I must have dreamed,

And yet, within my soul, I know

I still love what you seemed!

KATHERINE BARNEWALL.

### BURNS.

Burns sang his songs behind the plow—

That sweet-voiced singer of the past—

And to the world a legacy

From out his heart was broadly cast.

Like grains of gold that hidden lie—

Are found again in after years—

The treasured thoughts of one who sang,

Uncovered, lie 'midst joy and tears.

And we select to suit our need

These grains of rhythmic, golden thought,

And thank the years for bounty shown,

That to our doors this poet brought.

Not mortal; mighty kings could crave

The fallow field, the heavy plow,

The limitations of Burns's life.

## Marquis Katsura. By Frank G. Carpenter.

### THE PREMIER OF JAPAN.

#### TALKS TO THE TIMES-CORRESPONDENT ABOUT JAPAN'S POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

**T**OKIO.—It is a great thing to be a mighty general and lead your soldiers to victory in war. It is greater still to be at the head of a nation during a war and manage its finances and government in such a way as to bring that war to a successful conclusion, and greater than all to be able to take hold of the government when the war is over and direct it along the lines of prosperity in the arts of peace.

All these things form a part of the past life and the present situation of Marquis Taro Katsura, who is now the Premier and also the Finance Minister of the Japanese empire. Born in 1847, when James K. Polk was President of the United States, and only six years before Commodore Perry made his first expedition to Japan, he fought, as a boy, for the Emperor in the civil war which made His Majesty the real ruler of the Japanese people. Shortly after that he was sent to Germany to study military science, and when he returned was made Vice-Minister of the War Department.

When the Japan-China trouble broke out Katsura was made the commander of a division, and in 1900 he became war minister, and held that position under several premiers. As such, he has had much to do with bringing the army to its present efficiency; and when



MARQUIS TARO KATSURA.

the war with Russia broke out, he in the meantime having been elevated to the premiership, was of the greatest value to his country in carrying on that great struggle. He was still in office when peace was declared, but there was such public discontent over the terms of the peace that he retired, recommending the Marquis Satōji as his successor.

#### The Premier of Japan.

That was in 1906. Now, only three years later, we find the great warrior marquis again at the head of the government. The Emperor and his leading advisers, including the chief statesmen and financiers of Japan, have decided that the country is going too fast, and that its business needs reorganization. They find that they have an enormous national debt growing out of the war, and that the revenues and expenditures of the government must be reformed. As their leader they have picked out Katsura, and he again holds the premiership. There is no man in the empire so well fitted for the position. He appreciates the military necessities of his country to the full, and he has at the same time a working knowledge of its financial requirements. He has already inaugurated a policy of retrenchment, economy and reform which has raised the value of the Japanese bonds in all of the great markets of the world, and which in time, if carried out to a conclusion, will probably make the Japanese one of the creditor nations of the world.

It was to talk with Marquis Katsura about the financial situation and its prospects that I called upon him at his official residence this morning. Each of these high Japanese officials has an official residence in addition to his private home. That of Marquis Katsura is back of the State Department, and right next the Chinese legation. It is a large house, built in foreign style, and it was in a big parlor, furnished in red, with a red carpet and red walls, that I was received by the Premier. His Excellency does not speak English, and Mr. Sasano of the Department of Foreign Affairs acted as our interpreter.

But let me tell you how the Premier looks. He is of

medium Japanese height, which is considerably under that of the average American. He is straight and well formed, having a big round head firmly set on a pair of broad shoulders. He has a high forehead, short black hair and a thin black mustache. His eyes are very bright, but they grow serious now and then as he talks.

#### "For Peace, Peace, Always Peace."

During the conversation I referred to him as a military hero. He replied:

"I do not care to be considered as a man of war. I am for peace, peace, always peace. It is wrong to look upon the Japanese as consumed with military ambition and a lust for conquest. We are a peaceful nation, and we have only fought because we have had to do so. We did not want the war with Russia, and we tried every honorable way to keep out of it."

"Your Excellency had much to do with financing that war. You raised about \$850,000,000 during the struggle. That seems to me a wonderful feat."

"It was not difficult," replied Marquis Katsura, "and largely so because the world felt that Japan's cause was a just one. The other nations realized that our war was defensive, and that we were forced into it. We had not expected it and had made no more than our ordinary military preparations. Could we have had time we might have been in much better shape; but we had to take our army and navy as they were and to arrange for such additional ammunition and food supplies as were needed."

"Where were your bonds chiefly placed?"

"Mostly in the United States and England."

#### Japan's Financial Condition.

"What is the financial situation of the empire today?"

"It is not bad," replied the Premier. "This country has abundant resources and our people are generally well off. There is no great suffering in a business way, and the times are no harder here than in most other countries. The curtailment of business has been largely due to the world panic which began in the United States more than a year ago, and which has affected every trading nation. The chief trouble is not as to our condition, but as to our methods of regulating the revenues and expenditures of the government. Japan is abundantly able to pay all its obligations and to carry out all its hopes of development for the future; but it must go slowly and along different lines from those of our past administrations. What we expect to do is to take more time to making national improvements and thus spread the cost over a greater number of years. In the past we have been regulating our revenues by our expenditures, making up the deficits, if any, by loans. We shall issue no more loans for the present, but shall decide what our revenues are to be and regulate our expenditures by them. We expect, also, to reduce the national debt at least fifty millions a year."

"Will your new policy curtail the size of the Japanese army or navy or its plans for the future?"

"No; the present establishment will be continued, but we shall economize where possible, and as to the military works which have been planned, including the increase of our navy, we shall delay the completion of them so as to spread the payments for them out over more years. For instance, we have extended the period of six years allowed for such works to one of eleven years. The sum of money thus postponed amounts to about \$100,000,000."

#### A Business Japan.

"Along what lines is Japan to be developed from now on? Will it devote itself to the attainment of military glory, or to commercial and business prosperity?"

"Most emphatically the latter. No nation can be prosperous in any other way. Our aim is to develop our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial possibilities to the full."

"What are you doing along agricultural lines?"

"We are trying to learn how to make two blades of grass grow where one has grown before. We are studying intensive farming and by artificial fertilizers are materially increasing our rice and other products. We are planting forests and are bringing under cultivation a great deal of land which has until now been idle. We are also educating our farmers, and we have many experiment stations as well as some agricultural schools."

"How about your foreign trade? Is it increasing?"

"It has been doing so almost steadily until within the past year. During 1908 the whole world has been spending less than usual. The hard times have cut down the purchases of every nation, and Japan has had to suffer with the rest. As to the increase of our trade, in 1877 our exports were a little more than 23,000,000 yen. Thirty years later they were more than 432,000,000 yen. In that period they rose from 34 cents to \$4.43 per head. This increase of our exports has continued and in 1899 they reached more than \$100,000,000 per year. They have since exceeded twice that amount in several years, and they will probably amount to more than \$200,000,000 in 1909. As to our imports, in 1877 they were almost \$14,000,000, and in 1907 they approximated \$250,000,000. The increase in those thirty years in our foreign trade, including both exports and imports, aggregates more than \$75,000,000 yen, or almost \$440,000,000. I see no reason why this increase should go on."

"Has your foreign trade been much benefited by the subsidies which you give your merchant marine?"

"Yes, we must have shipping, and with a country

like ours it is impossible for us to build up a marine without subsidies. We think it has paid to give them, and they will be continued for some time to come. When the shipping interests are strong enough to stand alone they will be withdrawn. Japan for the Japanese."

#### "Does Japan need foreign capital?"

"If you mean foreign loans, I should say no," replied Marquis Katsura. "It is a part of my policy to cut down our national debt and to put ourselves on the way of gradually paying it. I would like to see bonds held more largely at home. We have considerable capital here that might be invested in them."

"Tell me something about your banks and industries. Your Excellency. Are such combinations of capital proving profitable?"

"Yes. Most of our banks are paying good dividends and they have been doing so for years. It is the case with many of our factories and with our streetcar lines and other such institutions. We are doing well."

Marquis Katsura whether it was the intention of the government to make the Koreans independent of Japanese protection. He replied that it was the case that they hoped that Korea would be able to stand on its own feet with the advice of Japan. He denied that there are overrunning the country and that there is practically open to foreign trade.

"But you must not consider the words in the sense that the officials composing the Korean government are merely the descendants of educated to civil administration. It is the case that they are members of the army, but the development of Japan along the lines of

Japan and Korea."

The conversation turned to Korea.

Marquis Katsura whether it was the intention of the government to make the Koreans independent of Japanese protection. He replied that it was the case that they hoped that Korea would be able to stand on its own feet with the advice of Japan. He denied that there are overrunning the country and that there is practically open to foreign trade.

I asked him if the Japanese expected to have a part of the country. He replied that it was the case that they would only attempt to fill up spaces and develop the waste land highly of Marquis Ito's work in Korea, and that thinks that the country will rapidly improve administration.

Manchuria.

Our next subject was Manchuria, and I asked His Excellency if Japan expects the open door there. He replied:

"Most assuredly so. We hope that the

churia will be free to all nations. It is

indeed, the greater part of the trade there

of nations other than the Japanese. Both

States and Great Britain do considerable

Manchuria."

"What are the prospects of the Chinese and the Japanese to furnish capital for

ment?" I asked.

"They are not good just now. Both co-

need of money, and they have but little

ings outside their own territories. There

Chinese and Japanese capital as to the

large tracts of forest along the Yalu River promises to pay well. As to Manchuria,

enormous territory, with vast tracts of

great mineral possibilities. The country

carefully prospected, and no one knows

contains. It has a large population, and

ally be a valuable market. We are anxious

country develop, and we want, of course, much of the market as possible."

Saghalien.

"Tell me something about your posse

halien, that part of the island which the

from Russia as a result of the war. Is it

We call that territory by the name

said Marquis Katsura. "We have had th

a short time, and are not able to say ye

is worth. The fisheries are considered

this is especially so of herring and trout

perimenting there along agricultural lines

considerable land fitted for farming, and

agricultural settlers have been quartered

localities and have been supplied with sec

tic animals. We have also established ex

periment farms, and we find that we can

barley, wheat and potatoes, but peas and

kinds. The island is rich in coal, and the

able alluvial gold. The forests are also

Formosa and the Philippines.

"How are you getting along with F

were once governor-general of that prov

"Yes, I went there in 1897, at the close

administration, and did something a

izing the island. It was my aim to make

expenses, and this policy has been car

successors, Baron Nogi, the late Viscount

and Gen. Sakuma. A great work was done

administration by Baron Goto. The isla

been brought into thorough subjection.

have been reformed, and its resources

that it is now paying its own way. It

territory and will become more and mor

goes on."

"How about the Philippines? Has Jap

tion to possess them?"

"No," said the Premier, "Japan is glad

ippines belong to the United States, an

that it means much to the peace of the

the peace of the world that it is so. This

common among all classes of our people f

est to the lowest. We are glad to have

States in the Orient, and we feel that the

is here a great protection to our trad

preservation of the open door."

A Message to the United States.

"What is the feeling in your country as

States?"

"It is of the friendliest nature. We lo

as our friend and feel that your interests

along the same lines toward the preserva

It means much to the world, as well as to

your country and ours should continue to

relations. Any war that would involve

the whole world, and what we

peace."

## 198 Recipes for Spanish Dishes

88 SOUPS; 199 SALADS; 417 RECIPES FOR BREAKFAST ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND THE LIKE; 112 WAYS

for eating.

Residents of Yuma and the surrounding

area are invited to a special dinner at the

High White Undergraduates of Berkeley

attack Japanese students on their way to

cupid.

[January, 31, 1909.]

bie for us to build up a merchant  
ies. We think it has paid off to  
will be continued for some years  
shipping interests are strong  
they will be withdrawn.

foreign capital?"

"In loans, I should say no," replied  
is a part of my policy to curtail  
our foreign indebtedness. We wish  
our debt and to put ourselves in  
paying it. I would like to see our  
rely at home. We have considered  
might be invested in them."

about your banks and industries,  
such combinations of capital

banks are paying good dividends,  
ing so for years. It is the same  
with and with our street-car lines.  
ations. We are doing what we

can do.

and Korea.

The conversation here turned to Korea, and I asked

Marquis Katsura whether it was the intention of the

government to make the Koreans independent under

protection. He replied that it was, that the

Koreans did not want to crowd out the Koreans, and

they hoped that Korea would be able to govern its

own affairs with the advice of Japan. He denied that the Japanese were overrunning the country and said the door

was practically open to foreign trade.

I asked him if the Japanese expected to colonize any

part of the country. He replied that they did not;

but that they would only attempt to fill up the unoccupied

spaces and develop the waste lands. He spoke

of Marquis Ito's work in Korea, and he evidently

thought that the country will rapidly improve under his

administration.

and Korea.

The next subject was Manchuria, concerning which

I asked Marquis Katsura if Japan expected to maintain

an open door there. He replied:

"Not amicably so. We hope that the trade of Man-

churia will be free to all nations. It is so now. In-

deed, the greater part of the trade there is in the hands

of nations other than the Japanese. Both the United

States and Great Britain do considerable business in

Manchuria."

What are the prospects of the Chinese combining

with the Japanese to furnish capital for its develop-

ment?" I asked.

They are not good just now. Both countries are in

need of money, and they have but little for undertak-

ings outside their own territories. There is a union of

Chinese and Japanese capital as to the exploitation of

the tracts of forest along the Yalu River, and this

is to pay well. As to Manchuria itself, it is an

enormous territory, with vast tracts of rich land and

mineral possibilities. The country has not been

adequately prospected, and no one knows just what it

contains. It has a large population, and it will eventu-

ally be a valuable market. We are anxious to see the

country develop, and we want, of course, to get as

out of the market as possible."

and Korea.

Tell me something about your possessions in Sag-

halin, that part of the island which the Japanese got

from Russia as a result of the war. Is it of any value?"

"We call that territory by the name of Karafuto,"

said Marquis Katsura. "We have had the country but

a short time, and are not able to say yet just what it

is worth. The fisheries are considered valuable, and

it is especially so of herring and trout. We are ex-

perimenting there, along agricultural lines. There is

considerable land fitted for farming, and since 1906

colonial settlers have been quartered in certain

localities and have been supplied with seed and domes-

tic animals. We have also established government ex-

periment farms, and we find that we can grow not only

wheat and potatoes, but peas and beans of all kinds.

The island is rich in coal, and there is consider-

able mineral gold. The forests also are valuable."

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[January 31, 1909.]

**Industrial Revolution.****HOW AMERICANS ARE WORKING IT OUT IN THE PHILIPPINES.***By a Special Contributor.*

**A**MERICAN genius has conquered the wilderness, opened the west and developed the country generally, but it has met an entirely new problem in the Philippines. To make a new civilization is one thing, to remake an old civilization is a very different matter. It has taken about ten years to thoroughly discover this fact, which accounts for most of the failures of American investments in the Philippine Islands.

Every disinterested and intelligent visitor to the islands has remarked that nowhere else in the world is there so open a field for the introduction of modern methods and machinery or more profitable opportunities for the use of brains and capital. The soil and the

climate and the labor are in abundance, the market is opening and the government is adjusting the tariff and land and mining laws. The richest archipelago in the world waits for the efficiency of American methods of production and manufacture.

Not all investments in the islands have failed. Some are paying big dividends today, some are getting ready to make good, and many more are following the lead of the winners. The failures are not due to any fault of the islands or their people, but to three things, government blunders and hindrances, the investors' ignorance and unwillingness to learn, and the hostility of home producers to insular products.

The strong pro-Filipino policy of the government, coupled with bungling land and mining legislation and general uncertainty as to what would be done next have caused some hard falls for men who went into the country in good faith but were unable to stand up against so strong a current.

The first American investors in the Philippines went to the islands with the unshakable conviction that their way was not only the best way, but it was the only way, and ignoring conditions and customs centuries old have begun to try to do things as they are done in Chicago. The stone wall of customs has withstood the shock splendidly but it has been very hard on the heads of the would-be commercial kings of the East and most of them are back in God's country glad to stay where things don't have to be changed.

That the advance guard had a hard time of it is not

strange. When the conditions are known, that any of them escaped to tell the tale is remarkable. That those conditions are rapidly changing is the conviction of every man who has fresh information of the progress of the industrial revolution that is doing more to pacify the natives and make the Philippines a great country than three centuries of politics.

There is abundant room for profitable transformation of the production and manufacture of the islands. The men who are making good there now are not shouting the fact from the housetops. The dividends from gold and copper and asbestos and sisal and hemp and maguey and copra are not published in the dailies. Nor are these men inviting their friends to come in on the ground floor; the profits are too sure to render such altruistic methods necessary. These men who are reaping the reward of their patience and toil have learned the secret of success, which is the introduction of modern machinery in close co-operation with native customs and habits. It is the combination of the old and the new that wins. The old ways have stood still for hundreds of years. The men who have ignored them have gone to the financial hospital for repairs, but their wiser

natives are entirely operated by natives, with efficiency. The Manila-Dagupan steam road has been operated by natives, and the 500 miles of roads now building are being constructed and operated entirely by the Filipinos themselves. Most complicated mining operations are carried on by them. So quick is this man to learn the new that he does things any old way, and it is not strange he does, when it is remembered that under the old order, there was no reward for his toil, and over 90% of initiative and intelligence was systematically discouraged. Under the new development, the natives are more reliable than the Japanese and is quicker to appreciate the advantages of humane treatment and good government.

It takes but a glance at the old way of doing to show the great need of modern methods and the enormous profit that must result from their adoption. In keenness and intelligence the Philippines equal the Japanese. The trouble with him is that he had never been trained in any sort of education. He does things any old way, and it is not strange he does, when it is remembered that under the old order, there was no reward for his toil, and over 90% of initiative and intelligence was systematically discouraged. Under the new development, the natives are more reliable than the Japanese and is quicker to appreciate the advantages of humane treatment and good government.

Now there is nothing to hemp stripper held of one end of a narrow strip of hemp the fibers out between two knives set on a sharp edge. It is simplicity itself after year the natives toll away at the of pulling these strips through by hand down and fall by the way. To watch the make one's back ache, but that's the The Spanish government had a standing for the first inventor of a successful machine, but the reward was never claimed that would be easy for the Americans. No genius or western schemer could invent a little thing like that, but somehow a scrap heap was piled high with machinery. It before one was found that really did come, it was big as a barn and took a hundred to run it. But the practical and gay is on the way and it will revolutionize the use of hemp for the market and make a promoter.

Sugar grows wild in favored localities large areas of the best sugar cane land but when it is milled with an apparatus sweep and two wooden rollers pegged to wonder that the islands do not produce to eat. The best mills produce a very grade sugar which is sent to China for natives using the product in its raw state, no sweetening nor profitable, however.

The nipa palm produces perhaps the best world, but the methods of its manufacture is slow in the extreme. When palms for years and affords the best-known against the heat of the tropical sun.

With an untold wealth of timber in mountain ranges with the finest hardwood, the lumber business has been a jolly. First-grade lumber in Manila sell thousand board feet. The native method not yet revolutionized all this is due to use stock saws and machinery to hand entirely different quality, and to the very mills just as they are run in the United States, of which have failed. Within two years this has begun to turn, and the lumber bright with promise of good profits.

There is an abundance of water for propagation, and the engineering problems are simple. The natives have done something to get water onto lands that were desert, but an irrigation system that does bamboo water wheel can never revolve a large area of country. The wheel in the illustration is built without a nail or screw of metal, and as a work of ingenuity has made it.

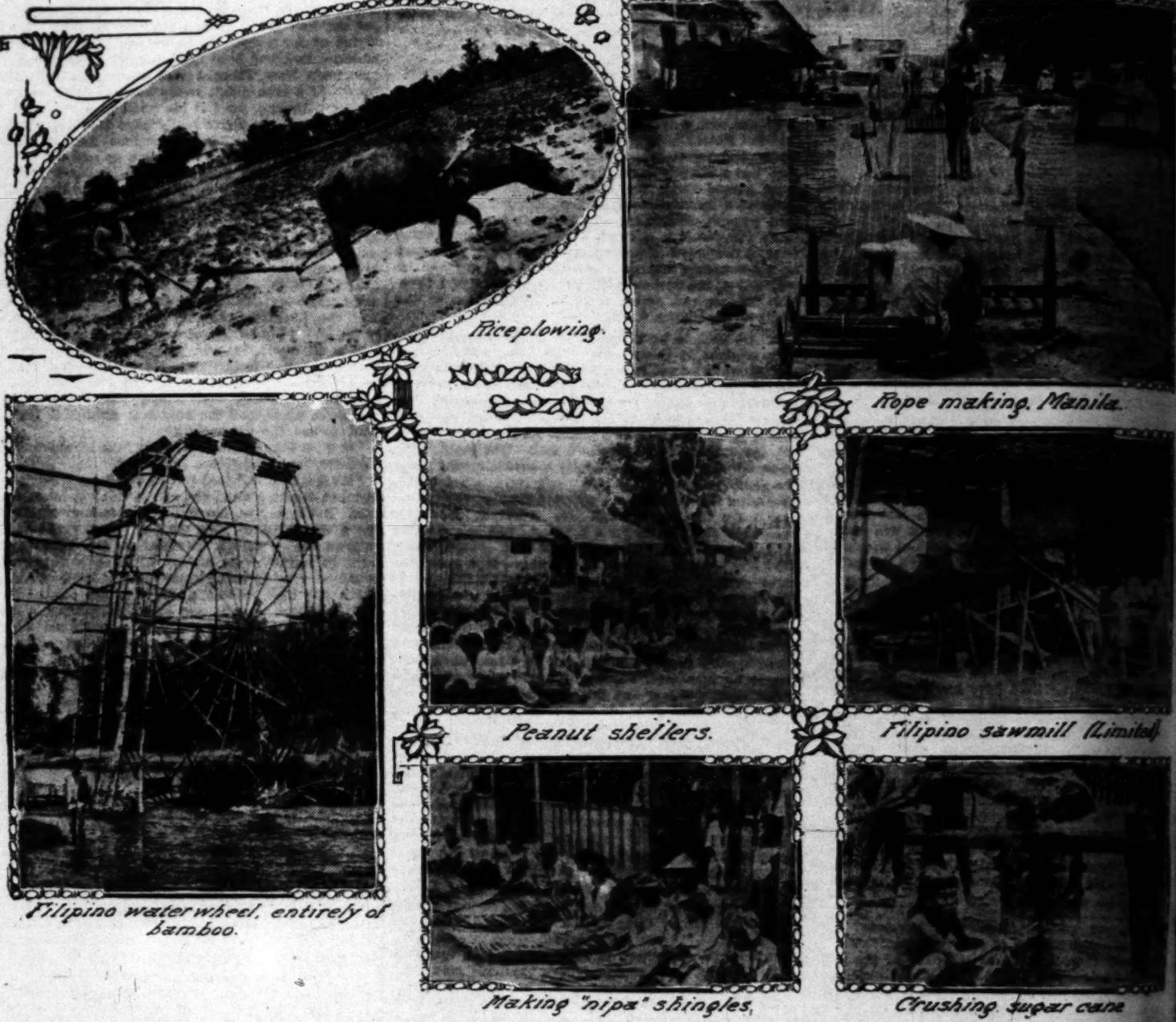
With vast beds of the finest pottery clay ought to produce some of the best ware and they will as soon as the industry is on a business basis and transformed by modern methods. The native way is to mould the pottery, hard, dry it in the sun for a day or two, it in the middle of the street, place a little sand fire to the pile. When the first dish is done, and when it breaks, it is another one. In rare cases some industry will have two or three pots made up broken, another is ready to take its place. No imagination to picture what may be a material and a reliable labor supply in of a great pottery business.

A number of good fabrics grow wild, and sisal and cotton and some of the hemp work up into beautiful and artistic, and though woven on the crude hand looms are highly prized by the American women that her sojourn in the east has been a welcome home without a couple of just good machinery and improved manipulations would become as famous as the silk of the Canton linen. There are all sorts of embroidery and lace and fancy work, only the touch of the modern method to front. The native is ready to learn and operator of any sort of machinery. All be taught, and he will gladly leave the for the better way. Before long these old looms will be as rare junk as the wheel of our grandmothers.

Manila ought to have the greatest rope in the world, but the only rope made there is world-old way by which the first thread is wound into a cable. It is slow and laborious, set is necessarily uneven in quality and limited in quantity, but it is the way always been done, and there will be no enterprise American introduces a modern machine.

Nothing is more absurd than the native one handle and slow carabao wading through mud two feet deep and scratching at that fills with water as fast as it is removed. A steam plow has already been put to working the furrows of hundreds of acres, it is as quick as any one else to see the advantage. One look at the sight of a native plow is a sufficient explanation of the last years the islands did not produce rice for home consumption. Unless all signs of a crop will about catch up with the demand.

Peanuts grow in the islands, and are in the same way that our fathers have for generations back. If the small bo-



fellow who have used the native's inborn characteristics to their profit are beginning to reap big harvests from the results.

The labor problem has been the Waterloo of most of these Napoleons, and the word has gone out that Filipino labor is of low grade and unreliable. So it is, when managed as American or European labor is managed. But when taken with the grain instead of against it, the Filipino is as profitable and efficient a laborer as the earth affords. He will work and work hard if he is assured of any sort of reward for his toil and if he has enough to eat. In the rice harvest he works early and late if it is his own rice. The railroads and street-car lines and telephone companies testify to the profitability and efficiency of this laborer. It all depends upon the management. A public service corporation began by paying off its men every month. Utter chaos and failure resulted. When the pay days were increased to every week, better results were obtained. It was then discovered that while the men did very well in the morning, the afternoon's product was practically nil. A substantial noonday meal was then provided on the spot while the men rested in the shade, and the afternoon's performance equaled the morning's. At last the pay days were increased to every day, and with this plan the results were all that could be asked, providing proper allowances were made for fiesta holidays.

The native takes to American machinery like a duck to water. The seventy miles of electric railway in Manila, which cost \$1,000,000, was built by Americans. The natives are willing to learn, and the fact that wages have doubled in Manila since the coming of the new order is not lost on the natives, who appreciate good living as well as people. The question of profitable investment and development is one of adjusting methods and conditions to the end in view, and all the essential factors of the problem are under control.

With an inexhaustible soil, a favorable climate, transportation and communication, a growing market and a reliable labor supply, there is but one answer to the query as to why the islands are not as rich in wealth today, and the answer will be found in the photographs accompanying this article. Such work would result in sheer starvation in any part of the United States, and such machinery would be only for kindling wood in any land where wood were needed. Only a land naturally rich beyond belief could support in leisure and idleness a population of 7,000,000 depending mainly upon such crops as wild or with a minimum of labor.

Perhaps the brightest spot is the hemp country, a natural monopoly on the world's supply of hemp, the market is assured. So particular is the plant about its surroundings that there are limited areas where it will grow even in the tropics. There must be a twelve-month rainfall, a soil of great depth, and perfect drainage, and these three agree, the profits are enormous and the is sure. Most of the Americans in the islands

ton Estate.  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.  
CORONA, Jan. 28.—City Clerk Herbert Ashley Wood, who had been in frail health for a number of years, died this morning at his home on Main Street at Lowell, Ariz. He has admitted the crime, though he claims that two others were implicated. They had crawled into the woman's house and rob her of \$2000, which they were informed she had in hiding. When they failed to find the money, they hacked

to death.

196 Recipes for Spanish Dishes

10 SOUPS; 100 SALADS; 617 RECIPES FOR MEATS,

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND TEA BREAD; 120 WAYS

OF COOKING MEATS; 100 RECIPES FOR VEGETABLES;

100 RECIPES FOR FRUITS; 100 RECIPES FOR BAKED

DESSERTS; 100 RECIPES FOR CANDIES; 100 RECIPES

FOR BISCUITS; 100 RECIPES FOR BREADS; 100 RECIPES

led by natives, with splendid roads, and the 500 miles of new being constructed and will be the Filipinos themselves. The operations are carried on by a man to learn the new way or problem is not to get him to keep him from becoming armed.

at the old way of doing things of modern methods and the must result from their ignorance. The trouble with him is trained in any sort of efficiency way, and it is not strange remembered that under the command of his chief, and every intelligence was systematically new development, the native Japanese and is quicker to humane treatment and good

sort of hemp plantation somewhere or may trying to invent hemp strippers.

There is nothing to hemp stripping but to get out between two knives set edge to edge to

the stalk and pull it off the pulp. It is simplicity itself, and year

ago the natives toil away at the laborious task

of pulling these strips through by hand till they break

one's backache, but that's the primitive way.

The Spanish government had a standing offer of \$5000 for the first inventor of a successful hemp-stripping machine, but the reward was never claimed. Of course

it would be easy for the American. Most any Yankee

or western schemer could invent a machine to

do a little thing like that, but somehow or other the

hemp crop was piled high with machines that almost

before one was found that really worked. When

it was found, it was big as a barn and took a whole neighbor

to run it. But the practical and portable strip-

er is on the way and it will revolutionize the prepa-

ration of hemp for the market and make a fortune for its

operator.

Hemp grows wild in favored localities, and there are

some areas of the best sugar cane land in the world,

when it is milled with an apparatus consisting of a

stone and two wooden rollers pegged together, it is

a wonder that the islands do not produce enough sugar

crop. The best mills produce a very low grade of

sugar which is sent to China for refining,

the sugar being the product in its raw state. It is not

expensive nor profitable, however.

The sugar palm produces perhaps the best thatch in the

world, but the methods of its manufacture into "shingles" is slow in the extreme. When properly laid, it

lasts for years and affords the best-known protection

against the heat of the tropical sun.

With an untold wealth of timber covering whole

mountain ranges with the finest hardwoods in the

world, the lumber business has been a joke and a tragic

one. First-grade lumber in Manila sells at \$160 per

thousand board feet. The native method of getting it

revolutionized all this is due to the efforts to

use steam saws and machinery to handle wood of an

entirely different quality, and to the vain attempt to

make just as they are run in the United States, both

of which have failed. Within two years, however, the

tides began to turn, and the lumber outlook is

right with promise of good profits.

There is an abundance of water for purposes of irrigation, and the engineering problems are usually very

small. The natives have done something in a primitive

way to get water onto lands that were otherwise a

desert, but an irrigation system that depends upon a

single water wheel can never revolutionize a very

large area of country. The wheel in the accompanying

illustration is built without a nail or screw or particle

wood, and as a work of ingenuity has much to commend it.

With vast beds of the finest pottery clay, the islands

ought to produce some of the best ware in the world,

if they will as soon as the industry is placed on a

sound basis and transformed by modern methods.

The native way is to mould the pottery by hand on a

flat, dry it in the sun for a day or two and then pile

it in the middle of the street, place a little straw about

and set fire to the pile. When the fire goes out, the

pot is done, and when it breaks, it is easy to make

another one. In rare cases some industrious housewife

will have two or three pots made up so that if one

breaks, another is ready to take its place. It needs

imagination to picture what may be done with such

clay and a reliable labor supply in the building up of a great pottery business.

A number of good fabrics grow wild. Jusi and pina

cotton and cotton and some of the finer grades of

rayon are woven into beautiful and artistic dress goods,

though woven on the crude hand looms, these goods

are highly prized by the American woman who feels

that her sojourn in the east has been a failure should

she come home without a couple of Jusi dresses. With

modern machinery and improved manipulation these fab-

rics would become as famous as the silk of China and

the Canton silks. There are all sorts of possibilities

in embroidery and lace and fancy weaves that need

the touch of the modern method to come to the front.

The native is ready to learn and he is an expert

worker of any sort of machinery. All he needs is to

be taught, and he will gladly leave the old hand loom

in the better way. Before long these old spinners and

weavers will be as rare junk as the wheels and distaffs of our grandmothers.

Manila ought to have the greatest rope factories in

the world, but the only rope made there is made in the

old way by which the first threads were twisted

into a cable. It is slow and laborious and the prod-

uct is necessarily uneven in quality and exceedingly

limited in quantity, but it is the way the thing has

always been done, and there will be no change till some

enterprising American introduces a modern plant of manufac-

turing.

Nothing is more absurd than the native plow with its

two handles and slow carabao wading through a mess

of mud two feet deep and scratching an oxing ditch

but fills with water as fast as it is made. But the

native plow has already been put to work and is turning

the furrows of hundreds of acres, and the native

is as quick as any one else to see the advantage of its

use. One look at the sight of a native plowing his rice

field is a sufficient explanation of the fact that for

years the islands did not produce rice enough for

home consumption. Unless all signs fail, this year's

crop will about catch up with the demand.

Peasants grow in the islands, and are threshed out

in the same way that our fathers have handled them

for generations back. If the small boy occasionally

forgets and puts his hand to his mouth he has excellent precedent, and must not be judged too harshly.

Housebuilding is conducted in three stages. First, the roof is framed flat on the ground, then it is raised onto upright poles and lastly the walls are built in and the thatch put on.

The Filipino is not a hard drinker, but he does distill a native liquor called "vino" from the nipa palm. His method of getting the juice out is enough to cause the most hardened drinker to reform, especially when he considers that these men travel barefoot and the climate is hot and causes constant perspiration.

With the splendid water transportation, there is not a dock of any sort on the islands except those that the American government has established for transport business. The native methods of discharging cargo are primitive beyond belief, but they are in vogue all over the archipelago. Boats are built, houses erected, plows made, crops planted, clothing made, and all sorts of industries are carried on according to the methods of 300 years ago.

That large success has not come to the men who have tried to ignore the ingrained characteristics of the Filipinos, is not strange. That others who have combined with modern enterprise and processes, the ability to themselves learn from the Filipino, success has come. And nowhere in the world is there a larger and more open field for American investment than in these rich tropical islands now open to the man with money and energy and adaptability to existing conditions.

AMOS GEORGE.

Matthew, San Pablo St. Paul; that Santa Catalina is St. Kate, San Luis Obispo, Lewis the Bishop, while Dolores refers to the sorrows of the Virgin, and Sacramento pays sacred tribute to the holy sacrament.

Besides these holy appellations, there are innumerable musical Spanish names with more or less commonplace interpretations.

The vegetable kingdom's finger in the nomenclature pie is evident in Alameda, which means a walk with trees in general, with poplars in particular; Alamo, cottonwood; Albuquerque, white oak; Bellota, acorns; Fresno, the ash tree; Granada, pomegranate; Madera wood; Ojai, big trees; Paso Robles, the pass of oaks; Sausalito, willow patch.

Interesting are the animals that sport in our California Noah's Ark—Alcatraz, pelican; Berenda, antelope; Conejo, rabbit; Gallinas, chickens; Guadalupe, river wolf; Lobos, wolves; Los Gatos, the cats (presumably wild); Pajaro, a bird (there formerly being many wild geese and ducks in the valley of the Pajaro River); Tiburon, a shark; Vacaville, cow town.

Alviso means the view; Baden, bath; Buena Ventura, good luck; Caliente, hot; Cayucos, fishing boat; El Paso, the pass; Horalito, little oven (often is that town baking hot); Los Animos, the ringing bells; Loma, hill; Mojave, three mountains; Pescadero, a fishing place; Petaluma, low hills; Pinole, parched corn, sugar and water, (originally the name of a ranch owned by Ignacio Martinez, after whom the town of Martinez was christened;) Potrero, pasture ground; Salinas, salty; Visalia, lookout place; Yuba, a corruption of the Spanish for grapes.

Panadena is a Chippewa Indian word, and means the crown of the valley—a little over thirty years ago only a sheep pasture bought by a party of Indians capitalists at \$25 per acre. Sonoma, also Indian, means the valley of the moon. Bolano, the east wind; Tahoe, big water; Yosemite, grizzly bear; Shakiyou, Shasta, Coloma, Napa, Ukiah, Tuolumne, etc., are other Indian names, generally speaking after tribes.

Amador Valley is in honor of José Amador, one time manager of the property belonging to the Mission of San José. The Amador county is also named after him, as in 1848 he left his valley home with a number of Indians to run a mine in the latter locality.

Vallejo, Martinez, and Alvarado were Spanish Californians who left their names behind them, while Benicia was one of the names of Gen. Vallejo's wife.

Castroville is after Gen. Castro; Chico, Gov. Chico; Humboldt and Kern, the distinguished explorers; Hollister, early pioneer and experimenter in orange culture; Gilroy after John Gilroy, a Scotchman; Coronado after Francisco Vasquez de Coronado.

The American River was so called on account of an early settlement of Americans or people from the United States. Arrowhead Springs bears its mark in a large arrowhead in the near-by mountain. National City was formerly a ranch belonging to the Mexican nation. Redondo was chosen because of the "round" shape of beach, and the river referred to in Riverside is of course the Santa Ana.

MAY C. RINGWALT.

### SUNSET.

The sun is sinking down to rest  
Behind the clouds in distant west.  
The sky about is clear and blue,  
But in the distance, shining through,  
The sun looks golden, brilliant red,  
The rays, in gorgeous glory shed.

'Mid clouds that cover distant scene  
And quiet peaceful earth serene,  
The glare of sun and blaze of light  
Combine in such a brilliant sight,  
We're lost in wonder, rapture thrilled,  
Our hearts with Godly reverence filled.

Oh, see him now, his beams are glowing!  
His bright red tints are all still showing,  
And though he sinks from human sight  
And goes to rest as though 'twere night,  
He's never still, he's sailing on,  
Some other land to shine upon.

Oh, glorious sunset of the west!  
Surely no land was e'er more blest  
With that which fills the soul with thrills  
Or gives new life and hope instills,  
Than California's golden shore,  
The land we love for evermore!

F. T. HERRICK.

### Scottish Marriage Custom.

Many quaint marriage customs still survive in many old English and Scottish families.

One notable tradition of this sort still kept green by the Dukes of Atholl and their heirs is that of the bridegroom carrying the bride across the threshold of Blair Castle, it being in accord with an ancient tradition that it is unlucky for a bride who enters the castle for the first time to walk in the ordinary way. This is only one of the many quaint old feudal customs that are observed upon this estate, which the Duke of Atholl holds from the crown by one of those strange tenures which are occasionally to be found in Great Britain. Upon fear of forfeiture the owner has to present his sovereign with a white rose whenever he or she visits the castle.—[Lady's Realm].

### Not His Doing.

Two London cabbies were glaring at each other.  
"Aw, wot's the matter with you?" demanded one.  
"Nothink's the matter with me, you bloom'nd idiot."  
"You gave me a nasty look," persisted the first.

"Me? Why, you certainly 'ave a nasty look, but I didn't give it to you, so 'elp me!"—[Everybody's Magazine].

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FRANK GREAVES

**Electing Taft.**

**WILL NOT BE "PRESIDENT-ELECT"  
TILL FEBRUARY 10.**

*By a Special Contributor.*

M R. TAFT the other day surprised the public with the protest that he was not yet the President-elect.

The fact is that, technically speaking, the election of Taft and Sherman is by no means "all over but the shouting," as yet. The voters chose the electors on the first Monday in November, and the electors voted for President and Vice-President in their respective States on the second Monday in January, true enough. But even this twice-done balloting has not yet sufficed to completely elect Taft and Sherman.

The Democrats must yet be given a chance to formally

dent has had locked up the sealed envelopes bearing the certificates of the electoral votes, handed him by the special messengers from the States; also the dispatches received by mail. They have here been locked away without their seals being broken or their contents examined.

Down in the carpenter shop of the Capitol an expert cabinet-maker has just completed two handsome boxes made of the finest mahogany. In these the sealed envelopes bearing the certificates will be locked just prior to the formal count of the votes.

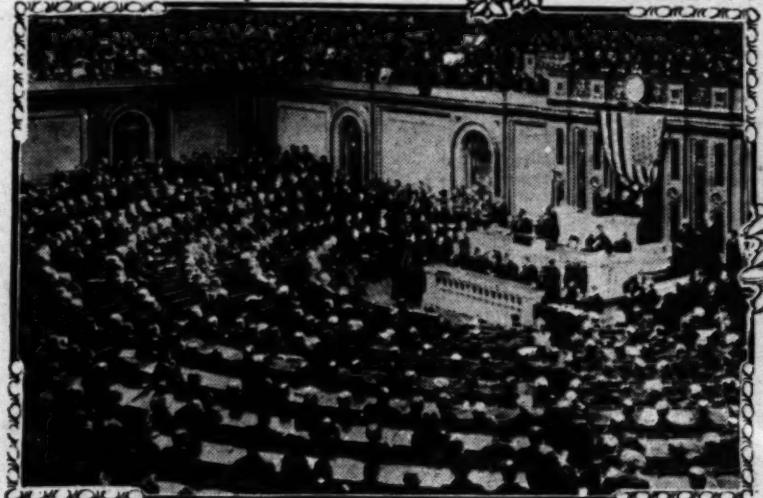
**Capitol's Greatest Parade Event.**

There will be more fuss and feathers and parade incidental to this official count on the second Wednesday of February than is devised for any other ceremony regularly held at the Capitol. The Senate and House will convene as usual at noon, in their respective wings. But at 1 o'clock a messenger will appear in the Senate and announce that the House is ready to receive it.



Vice President Fairbanks who will name Taft president-elect.

Vice President's room where electoral votes are kept.



Counting electoral vote 1905.



The electoral commission

contest the Republican victory of November, while the electoral vote must yet be counted by Republican and Democratic tellers, and the result must be finally ratified in the presence of the national Senate and House of Representatives on the second Wednesday of February.

This safety valve was put on the engine of the ship of state after the crisis reached in the counting of the electoral votes for Hayes and Tilden by the memorable electoral commission in 1877. So great was the public dissatisfaction with the old law under which that count was made that Congress set about to remedy that statute, which it managed to do by 1887, after a long and bitter wrangle. So Benjamin Harrison was the first President elected under this new procedure.

**Messengers Arriving from States.**

Vice-President Fairbanks is now receiving official messengers, bearing sealed envelopes containing certificates setting forth the electoral votes of the States. One messenger is sent by each State's group of electors, and he is generally one of the electors chosen for the purpose and paid a handsome fee for his trouble, also his traveling expenses. A duplicate of the certificate which he bears has been sent by mail directly to the Vice-President, as a precautionary measure. If there has been any formal contest over the choice of electors in any State, a certificate showing how this contest has been settled must be forwarded by the Governor, under the seal of his State, to Secretary of State Root. Secretary Root must then publish the certificate in some "public newspaper," and send copies of the certificate to the two houses of Congress.

In his safe in his room at the Capitol the Vice-Presi-

A procession, headed by Vice-President Fairbanks, will immediately be formed, the Senators falling in line two by two. The Vice-President's escort will consist of first a squad of special Capitol policemen, then the sergeant-at-arms, and after him the secretary of the Senate, walking with the Vice-President. Just behind the Vice-President will come Alonzo Stewart, assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, bearing in each hand one of the mahogany cases, bearing the electoral votes and held by a handle in the top. Behind Mr. Stewart will then proceed the double file of Senators.

This procession will traverse the long stretch of marble floor separating the two wings of the Capitol and crowds of people will be lined up in Statuary Hall and the rotunda to view the line of distinguished men as it passes. This will be the only part of the ceremony, however, which the general public may witness, for the galleries of the House on that day will be entirely reserved for guests of the President, the diplomatic corps and members of Congress, who will be admitted by card.

**Democrats Occupy "Honor Side."**

After the procession starts the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives will enter that great chamber by the center aisle and will formally announce to Speaker Cannon the arrival of the Senate. Ninety-two members will then vacate the seats in the front rows of the Democratic side of the House to make room for the Senate, the displaced Representatives finding other seats at the rear.

These Democrats will not be unseated because a Republican victory is to be ratified, as some might suppose, but because the Democratic side of the House, on the

Speaker's right, is the "honor side" of that chamber, etiquette demands that the Senate—the higher body—be seated there when the two houses are in joint session.

The House will rise and remain standing during the entrance of the procession of the Senate. Speaker Cannon will also be on his feet to receive Vice-President Fairbanks as the latter mounts the dais bearing the large silken flag. The Speaker will yield his chair and gavel to the Vice-President and take another seat to the left.

**Vice-President's Chief Fling.**

This will be the most ceremonious occasion on which the Vice-President will have been in the limelight since his election. Congress many years ago specified clearly as to who should preside over its joint sessions. The framers of this statute having provided against any complication as occurred at a joint session of the Colorado Legislature, four years ago, when during a dispute as to who was the presiding officer the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker proceeded to overrule each other, and endeavoring to outpace the other with his gavel, it might be added, however, that in the opinion of our legislative authorities this assemblage of Congress is the official count of the electoral vote is not a joint session in the true sense, but a meeting of the two bodies separately, in the same hall, each maintaining its own organization for the purpose of witnessing the count.

**Merriment at Cleveland Count.**

The two cases containing the ballots will be placed upon the desk before the Vice-President and Speaker, the keys being placed before Mr. Fairbanks, who will open the ceremony by unlocking the boxes. At the stage of the ceremony, attending the count of the electoral vote for Cleveland and Stevenson, the absent-mindedness of Vice-President Morton precipitated no little merriment. He extended his hand to take up the box, but was surprised to find that they were not in their place beside the boxes. He raised the papers on his desk and peered beneath them, but vainly, and while the proceedings lagged he grew more and more visibly nervous. Speaker Crisp, seated beside him, joined in the search, looking under various articles, including the inkstand. The clerk and his assistants then took a hand, and soon they were augmented by other students searching on, about and under the desk, the Vice-President becoming more and more nervous every minute. The boxes were tried, but their lids refused to yield, so it began to look as though Grover Cleveland could not get into office only by aid of a jimmy. The 400 and more legislators upon the floor, appreciating the humor of the difficulty, commenced to laugh when the Vice-President began to fumble in his pockets, impatiently searching first those of his trousers, then those of his coat, even going down into the very depths of the enormous recesses of his coat tails. Finally, when he couldn't

find, found to have cast six electoral ballots and two for Taft. This split in the Maryland delegation to the failure of ignorant voters to understand the intricate ballot used on election day, when the head of the list of electors rather than the name indicated for a straight vote. A few years ago gave the Democrats seven Republicans one of the Maryland electors, the Charles J. Bonaparte, the present Attorney General of the United States. The votes of the other all be solid one way or the other, although the law, save the unwritten law of party loyalty, may allow a Republican elector from changing his voting for Bryan or any Democratic elector for Taft.

**Climbing the Victory.**

The votes of all of the States having been tallied, Vice-President Fairbanks will announce the result—321 for Taft and Sherman and Kern. There being no contested election, Fairbanks will make the formal declaration of the victory of Taft and Sherman in these words, which the victory for the Republicans:

"This announcement of the state of the president of the Senate is by law sufficient that William H. Taft of the State of Ohio is President of the United States, and that James M. Cox of the State of New York is elected Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning April 1, 1909, and will be entered, together with their names, on the journals of the Senate and of the House of Representatives."

Vice-President Fairbanks will then accentuate by a whack of his gavel, the applause and the Senate will march back to the House. Five minutes later each house will have again to its routine of business, the end having consumed about an hour and two hours. Mr. Fairbanks will receive the two hand-made boxes as souvenirs of the ceremony, a precedent of four years ago is followed here, one of them to Mr. Taft.

**In Case of a Contest.**

Should there be a contest of this year's election, it will have to come about in this way: Upon the president's calling for objections, Senators and Representatives can present them, but they must be in writing and signed by at least one Senator and one Representative. Such objections could properly be filed where there was such a question as which authorities can properly determine what has been chosen. No regularly given electoral commission exists and where only one return has been received, the electors have been lawfully received. The objection being received by both houses would separate the Senate returning chamber. The majority of one house alone would be sufficient to reject the returns from a state, and both houses would have to vote the same. It would have to do this within five days of the meeting of the two houses or no recess would be allowed until the matter was settled. The prospect, however, of such tactics being resorted to in a case where the electoral vote was to be decided in a tie and where the party seeking a reversal of the result had a majority in both houses.

Such a contest would not, therefore, have to be decided by an electoral commission such as straightened out the Hayes-Tilden tangle of 1876. So uncertain was the result that thoughtful men in Congress were greatly troubled over the approaching count of the electoral votes by the President of the Senate, early in the winter and passed a law that should be more than one return from any state should be decided by a commission of five. Each house should elect five members by whom were to select a fifth justice to sit with the senior justice selected to preside over the commission.

Such a committee of physicians was appointed to sit upon the body of Tilden and determine whether he was politically dead or alive. They have the famous "electoral commission" of eight Republicans and seven Democrats chosen by the four appointed just to decide the odd Republican. It met on February 12, deliberated upon the legality of disputed votes, and the joint session of Congress not to meet again until March 2 to witness the canvass of the electoral votes. The president of the Senate, who, on the findings of the commission, announced that Hayes and Wheeler had been elected, was the country's dissatisfaction over this arrangement which passage of a law providing that the State should determine contests of their electors allowing that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court if such complications as would warrant objections of members during the count.

One contingency, however, would prevent the president's putting such finishing touches to his plan as he will add next month. This would be to see that none of those voted for by the House received a majority of all of the votes cast, necessitating the Vice-President's throwing his support to the House of Representatives. But on John Quincy Adams—has been thus elected

JOHN ELFRETH WAUGH

[Copyright, 1909, by John Elfreth Waugh]

**In Bankruptville.**

"Most of our city officials serve without compensation."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, they have to."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer]

The only split vote announced will be that of New Hampshire.

**198 Recipes for Spanish Dishes**

22 SOUPS; 100 SALADS; 417 RECIPES FOR BREADS, ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND OTHER BAKED Goods; 121 RECIPES OF COOKING METHODS; 100 RECIPES FOR PREPARATION OF MEATS.

shended at Lowell, Ariz. He has admitted the crime, though he claims that two others were implicated. They had crawled into the woman's house and rob her of \$5000, which they were informed she had in hiding. When they failed to find the money, they hacked

ton Estate.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

CORONA, Jan. 29.—City Clerk Herbert Ashley Wood, who had been in frail health for a number of years, died this morning at his home on West

Friends, was sought unsuccessfully in an assault with intent to murder A. L. Kreiss, a business associate in a brick concern.

Riggins, who had been drinking, attacked Kreiss with a gun on Thanksgiving Day. Riggins' attorney fought hard for a change of venue, and much

Resident of Yuma, Arizona, forced to leave town to avert possible lynching.

Night white undergraduates of Berkeley, Calif., ran away from their dormitory and drive him from campus, al-

lative

honor side" of that chamber and the Senate—the higher body—the two houses are in joint session and remain standing during the session of the Senate. Speaker C. F. Smith to receive Vice-President mounts the dais beneath the Speaker will yield his chair and take another seat to his right.

Ceremonious occasion on which have been in the limelight many years ago specified clearly over its joint sessions, the having provided against such a joint session of the Congresses ago, when during a dispute between the Lieutenants-General to overrule each other, each the other with his gavel. It is, that in the opinion of some, the assemblage of Congress for electoral vote is not a joint session, a meeting of the two bodies, each maintaining its own count.

The ballots will be placed before Mr. Fairbanks, who will unlock the boxes. At this tending the count of the electors Stevenpon, the absent-minded, Morton precipitated no little his hand to take up the keys, that they were not in their pockets. He raised the papers on his them, but vainly, and while grew more and more visibly seated beside him, joined in the various articles, including those of his assistants, then took augmented by other attach under the desk, the Vice-Pres more nervous every minute, their lids refused to yield, and Grover Cleveland could get a jimmie. The 400 and more, appreciating the humor of to laugh when the Vice-President's pockets, impatiently searching, then those of his coat, very depths of the cavernous Finally, when he ran his

hand to the pocket and, with a sigh of relief, Senators and Representatives in a hearty round of applause.

A contest would not, therefore, have to be settled by an electoral commission such as that which quieted out the Hayes-Tilden tangle following the election of 1876. So uncertain was the result of that election that thoughtful men in Congress, foreseeing trouble over the approaching count of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate, got to work in the winter and passed a law that in case there should be more than one return from any State its vote should be decided by a commission of fifteen members, each house should elect five members by oral vote, and these should sit four justices of the Supreme Court, to select a fifth justice to sit with them, and this justice selected was to preside over the entire commission.

Such a committee of physicians was forthwith appointed to sit upon the body of Tilden and determine whether he was politically dead or alive, and thus we have the famous "electoral commission." It consisted of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, the fifth justice chosen by the four appointed justices making the old Republican. It met on February 1, 1877, and deliberated upon the legality of disputed returns for a month, the joint session of Congress not meeting until March 2 to witness the canvass of the electoral vote by the president of the Senate, who, on the basis of the findings of the commission, announced the election of Hayes and Wheeler. It was the country's widespread dissatisfaction over this arrangement which caused the passage of a law providing that the States themselves should determine contests of their electoral votes, but allowing that an appeal may be taken to Congress in case of such complications as would warrant the above-mentioned objections of members during the next official count.

One contingency, however, would prevent the Vice-President's putting such finishing touches on the election as he will add next month. This would be the discovery that none of those voted for by the electors had received a majority of all of the votes cast, and it would necessitate the Vice-President's throwing the election into the House of Representatives. But one President—John Quincy Adams—has been thus elected so far.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

Copyright, 1909, by John Elfreth Watkins.

In Bankruptville.

"Most of our city officials serve without pay."

"Indeed!"

"To, they have to."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

[January 31, 1909.]

### The New Roosevelt Trout.

PROPAGATED AT UNCLE SAM'S FISH HATCHERIES IN THE WEST.

By a Special Contributor.

**U**NCLE SAM is preparing a pleasant surprise for trout fishermen throughout the country. Not long ago it was announced that satisfactory progress was being made at the government's big hatchery at Leadville, Colo., in propagating the new Roosevelt golden trout, of Mount Whitney—a species saved from extinction through the efforts of the President, and officially named in his honor.

From the Leadville hatchery, where every stage of progress of the trout fry has been watched with jealous care, shipments of the tiny fish will be made to other government hatcheries at favorable locations—particularly those in the Rocky Mountain States—and then will come the general work of wholesale distribution among the trout streams East and West. In a couple of seasons, when the new trout have had time to attain their full growth, Mr. Angler will be treated to a new sensation. There will come a startling hard tug at his line, and the fly he has been casting over the surface of the water will disappear as if by magic. There will be a battle for a few minutes, and when Mr. Angler lands his prize he will be astonished to find, instead of one of the common varieties of brook or rainbow trout, a flashing golden beauty—the Roosevelt

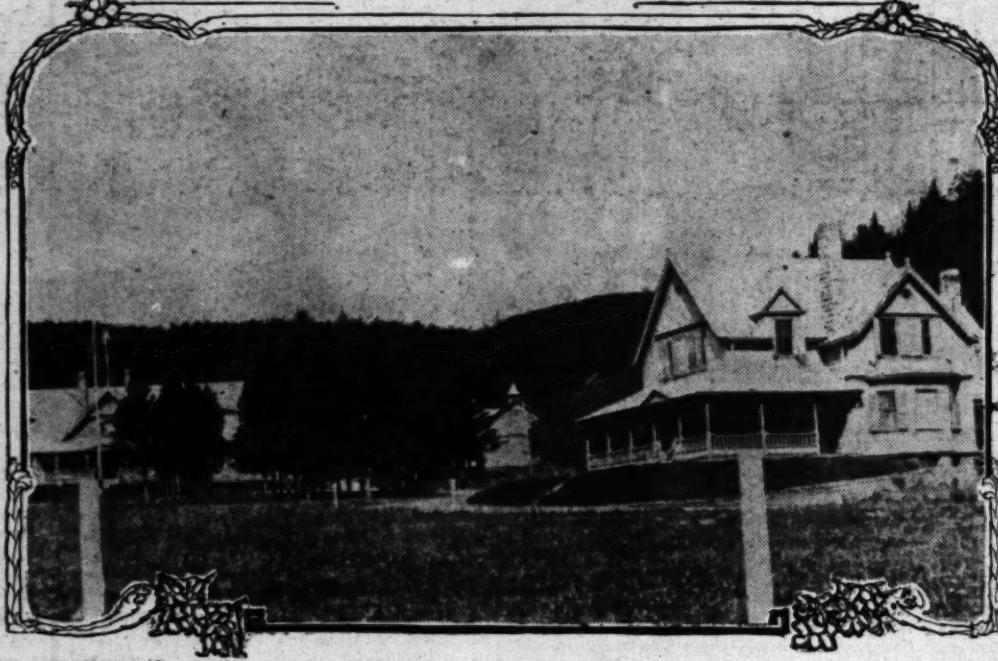
trout, while Capt. Hudson painted the species from life, in all its alluring colors.

Fortune attended the party in transporting several cans of the new trout to the railroad. Once safely in the Leadville hatchery, the golden-hued visitors were cared for as if their yellow tinge came from the real precious metal. The fish were given the same food they had in their habitat on Mt. Whitney, and they seemed to thrive as well in the Rockies as in the Sierras. At spawning time, the female trout were stripped, according to custom at all hatcheries—that is, the eggs were squeezed into a pan and were then fertilized with milt from the male trout. In due course of time the baby trout were born. For several days after their birth, the baby trout can hardly be distinguished, their bodies are so transparent. The egg remains, the head and tail of the baby fish projecting beyond it.

Gradually the egg is absorbed, and the baby trout becomes larger, darker and quite active. He demands food now, as he rests in a cool dark trough, with countless thousands of brothers and sisters. He is fed a pulverized cereal, until he is old enough to crave more substantial food, when chopped liver is his portion.

In two or three months after spawning, the young trout is pretty well able to shift for himself, but it is the tendency today to keep the young fish as long as possible before putting them into streams. The older the trout the better able is he to take care of himself against the voracious big trout that like nothing better than a meal of minnows.

It is agreed that the golden trout are a variety of the rainbow. In the Gunnison River, in Colorado, rainbow trout grow to tremendous size, ten and twelve-



GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERY AT LEADVILLE.

trout of Mount Whitney, in every way the finest prize in the angler's creel.

The story of this marvelous fish is in itself a romance. Several years ago hunters and prospectors who had toiled up the tremendous slopes of Mount Whitney, reported catching a new species of trout in a small stream known as Volcano Creek, and its tributaries. This variety of golden-hued trout was found only above the falls of Volcano Creek. Below the falls the ordinary species of rainbow trout and "natives" were found. The new fish was described as the most beautiful of the trout family, and a fighter beyond compare, and soon California anglers began making pilgrimages to Volcano Creek, in every case corroborating the stories regarding the beauty and "gaminess" of the new trout.

Soon it became evident that the new species of trout would be doomed to extinction unless some steps were taken looking to its preservation. Stewart Edward White, the writer, in the course of one of his pack-horse journeys in the Sierras, visited the haunts of the golden trout and determined to do what he could to prevent the extermination of the fish. He sent an appeal to President Roosevelt, telling the story of the fish and asking if something could not be done to save it from extinction. Himself an ardent naturalist, President Roosevelt was interested at once. He took up the matter with the Bureau of Fisheries, and an expedition was organized to ascertain what could be done to save the golden trout.

In the expedition that conducted the scientific inquiry were Dr. Barton W. Evermann, assistant in charge of scientific inquiry in the Bureau of Fisheries; Prof. Chancey Juday of the University of Colorado, Prof. Rufus Green of Stanford University and Capt. Charles B. Hudson. Volcano Creek is difficult of access. One must travel several hours across the desert from Lone Pine, and the climb up the mountain is anything but easy. The chief problem, however, was not in reaching the creek, but in transporting the trout back to the railroad across the hot desert.

The party was well equipped for a long stay on Mt. Whitney, and made a thorough inquiry into the new species of trout "on the spot." Dr. Evermann and Prof. Jenkins studied the biological and fishcultural problems connected with the species, and the geographic distribution; Prof. Green studied the physical characteristics of the streams in which the trout were found, and Prof. Juday considered the food and habits of the new

pounders being caught every season. Eastern brook trout thrive even better in the cold streams of the Rocky Mountains than in their own habitat, and it is a peculiar fact that this species of trout is being propagated in Colorado for the restocking of brook-trout streams that have been "fished out" in the East.

At present the golden trout are not being distributed, but shipments are being made to the various government hatcheries. It is desired to secure a full supply of the new trout at the hatcheries, and then the work of distribution will be carried out. From the success in raising the golden trout in Colorado, it is regarded as practically certain that there will be little or no trouble in establishing the new species in the average trout stream. Like all other varieties of trout, the new species requires very cold water, hence the distribution must be limited to those States that have natural trout streams. But this will include the New England States, many of the Middle Atlantic States, the northern tier of Middle Western States, and practically all the States of the far West, and the mountainous States of the South.

There is every reason to believe that the golden trout will flourish as well as its cousin, the rainbow. In Colorado the rainbow trout was not introduced until 1885. Previous to that time the only trout in the Rocky Mountain streams was the small, dark, and extremely active variety known as the "native." Now the rainbow has almost crowded the "native" out of existence. Evidently there has been a struggle for the "survival of the fittest" beneath the rushing waters of the mountain streams—and the bulky rainbow has triumphed over its smaller adversary.

The Roosevelt golden trout—the official name of the species including both the President and Dr. Evermann—is not less hardy and active than the genuine rainbow, and, like that fish, grows to great size and is all that can be desired as to gaminess and as a food fish. In coloring, it is the handsomest of all fishes, and never fails to create a sensation of admiration. How this beautiful fish came into existence, and how it flourished in Volcano Creek on the high slopes of one of the greatest peaks in the world, will always remain a mystery. Its preservation from extinction, however, furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of fish culture, and President Roosevelt and his fellow-naturalists deserve the thanks of every true Waltonian for making posterity a gift of the golden trout.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

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point in Manitoba it was 20 below, but moderating. It was 10 below at La-

crosse, Wis. It was 13 above at Knoxville, Tenn., and 5 above in Chi-

cago.

Considerable snow fell in Kentucky

and Arkansas show clear but cold weather.

At one point in Oklahoma, Texas and San Pedro will get what they seek despite the one-man war waged by Senator Savage.

With the cooperation of Secretary A. P. Fleming of the Los Angeles harbor commission, Senators Wright and Mc-

Cartney, Assembyman Leeds and other

members

[January 31, 1909.]

January 31, 1909.]

**Wilkes Booth's Crime.****UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF INCIDENTS THAT LED UP TO THE TRAGEDY.**

PLAN FOR KILLING THE GREAT PRESIDENT THE RESULT OF ACCIDENTAL CIRCUMSTANCE—TWO OTHER EXECUTIVE CONSPIRATORS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN INNOCENT—BOOTH'S SKELETON NOW IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S POSSESSION—AN OFFICIAL SECRET.

*By a Special Contributor.*

"HERE comes the handsomest man in the United States!" Young Harry Ford, who made the remark, was standing on the sidewalk in front of his father's theater, in Tenth street, in Washington. The date was April 14, 1865.

The man of whom he spoke, Wilkes Booth, was approaching from the direction of E street. He was young

the President was to see the play—"Our American Cousin," with Laura Keene—that evening.

It was about half an hour after noon when the young actor, getting up from the steps of the theater on Tenth street, flicked a few particles of dust from his irreproachable pantaloons, and walked away. Nobody knows what he did during the afternoon; but early in the evening he met Payne and Atzerott at the Clarendon Hotel, on the southwest corner of Ninth and F streets—a site now occupied by a huge granite office building. By this time he had fully matured his plan to kill Mr. Lincoln, and he unfolded it to his fellow-conspirators. Payne agreed to undertake the part of the scheme allotted to him, which was to murder Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State—a project which was afterward carried out almost with success. Atzerott, however, refused to have anything to do with the business. He said that he had been perfectly willing to try to kidnap the President, but he drew the line at shedding blood. At the same time he made no attempt to inter-

night. What became of it from that time on is less of a mystery. The understanding is that it was moved from the monitor and buried under the old tent at the Washington arsenal.

A story has often been published to the effect that Booth's body, about four years after its burial in manner described, was dug up and transferred to a cemetery in Baltimore. There is not the slightest truth in such a statement, however, the being that the skeleton, strung together with wire, was still preserved and in the possession of the government, though hidden from public view. The War Department could tell where it now is, if it chose.

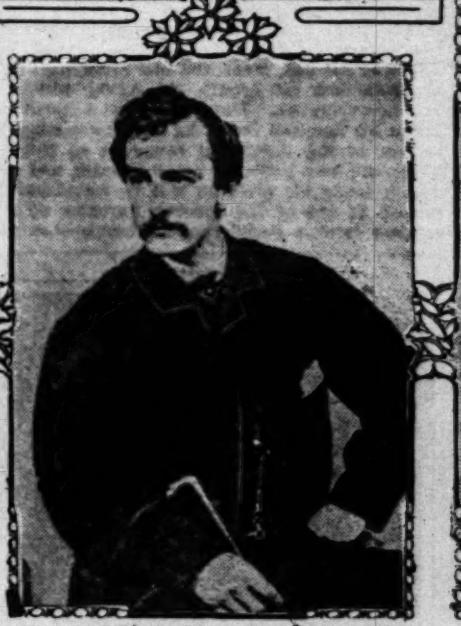
The body never underwent any proper examination, and there are not a few persons today who actually believe that it was not Wilkes Booth who was buried in death in the barn, but some other man. Post-mortem reports in the newspapers have even gone so far as to identify one individual or another as the assassin, according to the theory thus promulgated.

THE recent earthquake disaster has brought vividly to my mind experiences during my first glimpse of Mount Etna was from the way from Girgenti to Syracuse. The volcano from a vast, barren plain, quiet and serene, length pillow against the blue sky, and with no hint of the devastating fire and fury within. One would have said that Etna was dead, asleep in the sun, low-lying and graceful, not so impressive to one familiar with the scenes of our own Northwest. Leopard or mountain remain unchanged as the occasional outbursts of wrath.

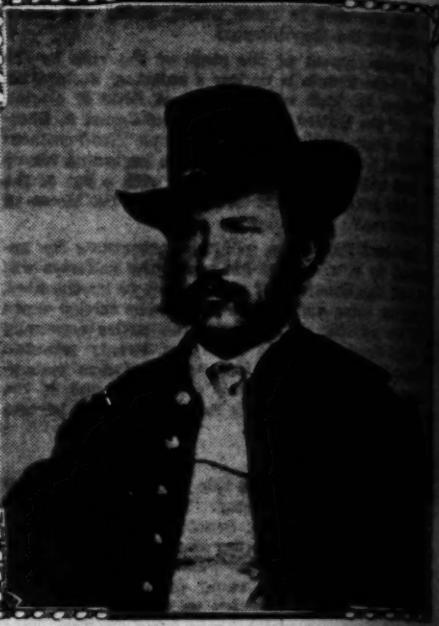
Who could believe that those peaceful shores could be the scenes of such suffering? From Giardini the train wound, now near the through fragrant lemon groves, with white



Boston Corbett,  
who shot Booth.



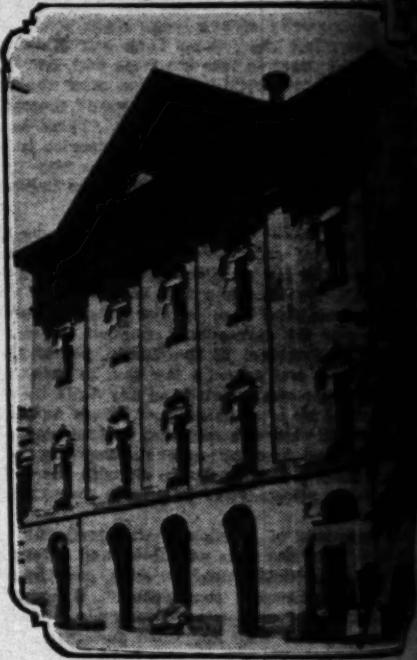
Wilkes Booth



Capt. E.P. Doherty,  
who commanded the guard  
that captured Booth



Greek Theater, Taormina



Ford's Theatre.

escape and lived for many years, under an assumed name, in this or that part of the country. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that such notions are without basis in fact.

Mr. Lincoln died at 7:20 o'clock on the morning after he was shot, in a small brick house directly opposite Ford's Theatre, to which he was carried. This house is now a Lincoln museum, filled with memorials of the martyr President, including the tall silk hat which he wore on the fatal night, the chair in which he sat when the bullet was fired, a lock of his hair, the coat in which he was rocked as an infant, a wrench from his coffin, a rail of his own splitting, and a great many other such objects.

Most interesting of all are photographs of the execution of Payne, Atzerott, Herold, and Mrs. Surratt in the yard of the penitentiary. The first picture in the series shows the reading of the death warrant by friendly persons sheltering Mrs. Surratt from the sun under umbrellas—the day being frightfully hot. In the second photograph the executioners are putting blocks on the doomed prisoners, and in the third the latter are seen swinging from the gallows, while soldiers along the walls of the prison yard look down upon the dismal spectacle—the final termination of a most horrifying tragedy.

RENE BACH

—only 26 years of age—and faultlessly dressed. It was not without good reason that Ford spoke of him in such terms of admiration; beyond question he was one of the handsomest men of his day.

It was just about noon, and Booth was coming to the theater, as he did every day, to get his mail. An actor by profession, he was for the time being unemployed, but found it convenient to have his letters addressed to Ford's.

When he reached the theater he passed a pleasant word with Harry, asking him if there was anything new. Harry could not think of anything new. Harry could not think of anything in particular, except that President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln were coming to see the show that night. A messenger had arrived only a few minutes earlier with a request that a box be reserved for the White House party. They were to have the upper box on the right of the stage.

The colloquy between the two young men lasted only a minute or two. Then Booth went into the theater, got his letters, came out, sat down on the steps, read his mail, and remained there for a little while, apparently thinking. Finally he rose to his feet and walked down the street again, in the direction from which he had come.

Nobody will ever know what were the thoughts that passed through the mind of the actor as he sat there on the steps after putting his letters in his pocket. But there seems to be good reason to believe that during those moments the plan to assassinate the President was first formed. Here was a tempting opportunity to avenge at one blow the fancied wrongs of the South, and an insane impulse bade him seize it.

A conspiracy against Mr. Lincoln, in which Booth, Payne, Atzerott, and a number of others were engaged, had already been on foot for quite a while. Those in the plot had met repeatedly, for the purpose of talking it over, at the Kirkwood House (where the Raleigh Hotel now stands) and other places. But the plan in view was not to kill the President. He was to be kidnapped, carried to Richmond, and there kept as a hostage, in order to compel the Federal government to come to terms, especially with regard to an exchange of prisoners.

It is not unlikely that this extraordinary project, about which there was more than a dash of the theatrical, originated in the imaginative brain of Booth himself. But circumstances did not work out favorably. There was one occasion on which it might possibly have been carried through—when, as had been announced, Mr. Lincoln was going to be present at an entertainment at the Soldiers' Home, just outside of Washington. An attempt was to be made to seize him, either on the way thither or coming back. But, at the last moment, important business intervened, and Secretary Chase was sent instead.

This failure, when the scheme seemed actually on the verge of fruition, so disheartened the plotters that most of them backed out, abandoning the conspiracy. Such, in fact, was the situation that had arrived on the fatal morning of April 14, when Wilkes Booth came to Ford's Theatre to get his mail, and learned, incidentally, that

fere, and, as if to wash his hands of the whole affair, immediately left the city by train.

What followed is a matter of familiar history. Booth went to the theater about 10 o'clock in the evening, mounted to the gallery, and, watching for a favorable opportunity, stole along the passageway that gave entrance to the President's box. In those days the Chief Magistrate of the nation was not guarded by detectives, as is now the case, and it was easy for the assassin to enter the box from the rear and shoot Mr. Lincoln in the back of the head.

Of course there was tremendous excitement and confusion, during which the assassin leaped over the rail of the box to the stage. Catching his foot in the flag that draped the box, he fell upon the stage in such a manner as to break his ankle. Then, addressing to the audience the words: "Sic semper tyrannis!" with a theatrical gesture, he turned and fled.

Though the play at the moment was in the midst of its performance, nobody had the presence of mind to try to stop him, and he succeeded in reaching the alley alongside the theater and mounting his horse, which he had left there in charge of a boy. Before the hue and cry was fairly on foot he was well on his way toward Surrattsville (now Clinton,) Md., crossing the eastern branch of the Potomac by the navy-yard bridge.

The story of the man hunt that followed has been too often told to be worth reciting here. Riding southward, Booth paused at the house of a physician, Dr. . about thirty-six miles from Washington, to have his ankle set. Meanwhile, on the road to Surrattsville, he was joined by a young man named Herold—a half-witted fellow, who had been a sort of hanger-on at Ford's Theatre, and, as was natural, a great admirer of Booth.

He was afterward hanged, together with Payne, Atzerott, and Mrs. Surratt, but persons who today are best acquainted with the details of the assassination are of the opinion that he was innocent of complicity in the affair.

Although Federal troops were scouring the country on both sides of the Potomac, in pursuit of the assassin, a number of days elapsed before he was finally run down, on a farm not far from the Rappahannock River. The barn in which he had taken refuge was set on fire, and, after Herold had come out and surrendered himself, Booth, who declared his intention to fight to the last, was shot, through a crack in the building, by a sergeant named Boston Corbett.

Corbett received a great deal of applause for this act, for which he claimed and received part of the reward which had been offered for Booth, dead or alive. As a matter of fact, however, it was very unfortunate that the matter should have terminated in such a way. If Booth had been captured, instead of being killed, the lives of two persons, afterward hanged, though almost undoubtedly innocent, might have been saved through his testimony.

The bullet fired by Boston Corbett struck Booth in the neck, severed the spinal cord, and killed him instantly. His body was put aboard a little steamer and carried up the Potomac to the Washington navy yard, where it was transferred to the monitor Montauk at

it from that time on is more or less understood is that it was buried under the old Washington arsenal.

been published to the effect that four years after its burial it was dug up and transferred to Baltimore. There is not the least strung together with wire, in possession of the government's view. The War Department is, if it chose,

went any proper identification persons today who actually know Wilkes Booth who was shot by some other man. Published we have even gone so far as to say another as the assassin, who thus promulgated, made

### Glimpses of Etna.

#### FIFTY DAYS SPENT IN SICILY A YEAR AGO.

By a Special Contributor.

The most recent earthquake disaster has brought most vividly to my mind experiences during my sojourn there last February.

My first glimpse of Mount Etna was from the train en route from Girgenti to Syracuse. The mountain rises from a vast, barren plain, quiet and somber, its slopes pillowled against the blue sky, an inert mass, in spite of the devastating fire and fury burning below. One would have said that Etna was like a giant asleep in the sun, low-lying and gradual sloping down, and particularly this last evidence of repose.

How could believe that those peaceful shores could so easily be the scenes of such suffering? From Syracuse the train wound, now near the sea, now through fragrant lemon groves, with white Etna on

the Hotel San Domenico, for it used to be a monastery and is still full of monastic relics. The entrance is in the cloister, with its four-sided roofed walk supported by columns and a fountain in the center seeming always to reach up to the blue sky above. Here, where formerly black-cowled monks slowly walked, with bowed heads and folded hands, meditating on the sins of this world and the joys of the next, tourists rush about; Americans and their suit cases, Englishmen with their portmanteaus, and the German aristocracy, all-making a scene of confusion and bustle which is a joy to the lover of sharp contrasts.

The rooms are the old cells with thick walls, while the principal corridor, where the guests of the hotel promenade after dinner, or sit about and smoke and criticise one another's costumes, is a very austere place with ancient religious pictures frowning down upon this gay, frivolous throng gathered from all the capitals of Europe.

We made a delightful excursion up to Mola, a little hilltop town, far above Taormina, one lovely sunny afternoon. The trip was made on donkeys and each member of our party was accompanied by a donkey boy, we being judged incompetent to manage our fiery(?) little beasts. Up and up we went, the views becoming finer at every step. My donkey boy knew two words of French, and that with my two words of Italian made conversation extremely voluble between us all the way.

well the name of "train de luxe." The train ran close to the shore all the way to Messina through the most lovely, peaceful country, which made us regret more and more leaving this island of enchantment.

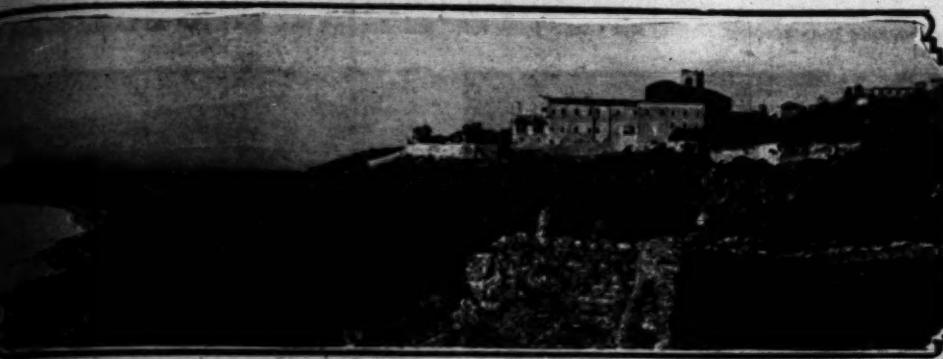
At Messina our train was put on the boat to be ferried across the straits to the mainland. The crossing took about twenty minutes, and I was glad when it was over, for the sea was covered with whitecaps and none too smooth. We had a fine view of Reggio before landing; there was a magnificent street on the water front flanked by a solid sea wall on one side and a line of splendid marble buildings on the other. As we continued our journey to Rome, who could have believed that every vestige of this town would disappear and that a train like the one I have been describing would be engulfed and never heard of again?

Our hearts go out in sorrow for those who were killed, and in sympathy to those who are living and who have the courage to begin anew and rebuild their cities.

RUTH VICTORIA INGLIS.

#### Where People Live Long.

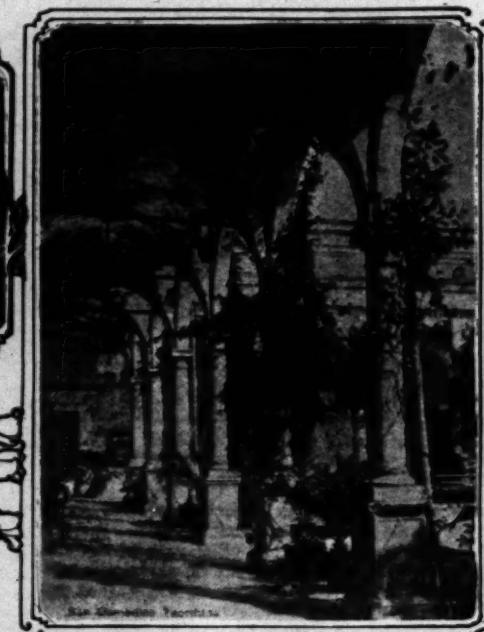
In Norfolk there are in every village individuals of more than 80 years of age and not infrequently one or two over 90, and those of 70 and upward are regarded as not even old. Many farm laborers of 70 are quite hale and hearty, working from early morning up to 5



Hotel San Domenico, and Mt. Etna



Greek Theater, Taormina, Mt. Etna in distance



Cloister Hotel San Domenico

and 6 o'clock in the evening, and some are so vigorous as to earn a full man's wages.

And the women in the country (writes a correspondent) are more tenacious of life perhaps than are the men. In one village personally known to me, containing about 300 people, within the past six months have died three women of more than 90 years of age, the oldest of these being no less than 96. In another Norfolk village with inhabitants to the number of 400 there live a man of 95, a woman of 90, a woman of 89, a woman of 87, and several of both sexes over 80. In yet another village there is a blacksmith aged 96 and the widow of a country medical practitioner whose years mount up to 92.

This longevity of the Norfolk peasant, comments the *Lancet*, has a very interesting pathological side to it. The chief enemy of the farm laborer of the eastern counties from the standpoint of health is rheumatism. Not many reach even middle age without having been the victims of rheumatism, and a large number are crippled in their old age by this disease. But in spite of this the average of longevity seems to be very high, although as well as rheumatism he has to contend with the lack of adequate housing accommodation and want of proper sanitary arrangements. That to eat sparingly of plain wholesome food, to be much in the open air and to work sufficiently to occupy the mind and to exercise the body will enable a man to defy more or less the evils of environment would seem to be shown by the toughness of the Norfolk laborer.—[London Daily News].

#### Reflections of a Bachelor.

A man acquires mighty few virtues till his obituary is written.

What makes a woman believe she is sure of a man is to know she isn't.

A girl knows she won't lose anything by refusing to kiss a man because he'll do it just the same.

The reason a woman wants her husband to do most of the things she nags him about is he doesn't want to.

One of the miracles of a college education is how much smarter it makes a son than his father without his being able to earn a living the way the old man can.—[New York Press].

Could anything exceed the politeness of the Irish cabby? An old lady called for a cab and said to the driver: "Help me to get in, my good man, for I'm a very old lady, you see." "Begorrah, ma'am," was his reply, "no matter what age ye are, you don't look it!"—[Philadelphia Inquirer].

I would point to the donkey and say: "Molto antica" ("Very old,") whereupon the boy would cry: "Si, si, Signorina," and roar with delight at my vast knowledge of his language. On reaching our destination after a mighty final climb we found a very dirty little village, which resembled a fly perched on an old-fashioned sugar loaf more than anything else, and while its glory has departed, as the decay in its tiny streets shows, its past history must have been brilliant, for its position as a stronghold is superb and it must have been able to withstand more than one siege victoriously, and joyfully pour boiling oil down on the heads of its assailants.

Our donkey boys seemed to feel no fatigue, for they were just as gay all the way down, shouting, singing and dancing the tarantella. They would rush to the roadside and gather flowers for us so that by the time we reached Taormina's one street again, we were so decorated that we resembled a California floral parade. Their only moment of anxiety was on our return to the hotel, for fear their tips would not be so large as they felt their services deserved; but that was of short duration and they took leave of us wreathed in smiles, with much bowing and scraping and calling on their pet saints to bless and protect us the rest of our natural lives. That afternoon we had tea in the garden looking across at white Etna and down at the blue, blue sea, while a much-gold-laced Italian band "discoursed sweet music," also out of doors.

The next day we made pilgrimage to the ruins of the Greek theater and four there artists, archeologists, romanticists grouped about in different places, each enjoying that particular part of these wonderful ruins which appealed most strongly to his individual taste. To me, more marvelous than the stage or the underground passages were the arches forming pictures of never-to-be-forgotten beauty. One easily spent hours watching the gradual slope of Etna's white side with the blue waters shimmering and dancing below, while between was the dark green of the lemon orchards.

All too soon we were obliged to move on and leave this beauty behind. The drive down to Giardini was too quickly over and we were embarked on the express train which goes from Taormina to Berlin via Rome twice a week. The sleepers were most comfortable and merited

point in Manitoba it was 20° below, but moderating. It was 10° below at Lacrosse, Wis. It was 12° above at Knoxville, Tenn., and 5° above at

home, Texas and Arkansas show clear skies and San Pedro will get what they seek despite the one-man war waged by Senator Savage.

#### SNOW STORM CAUSES

[January 31, 1909.]

**Near Nature's Heart.****PHASES OF SCHOOL LIFE IN A MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.***By a Special Contributor.*

In these days of magnificent school buildings and the latest and most approved equipment it is hard to conceive of any school district having for its temple of learning a structure which is roughly put together and so light in construction that it can be moved with ease from one portion of the community to another to meet the needs of the greatest number of children concerned. And yet in the mountain country of San Diego county, and perhaps in other sections of this State, there is just such a condition.

One such institution bears the pleasing name of Clover Flats School, and it is located some sixteen miles east of Campo, where, from the near-by heights one can look over into the vast Imperial Valley, and on clear days the shimmer of the Salton Sea can be distinctly seen. To those accustomed to better things, the Clover Flats school building may look as much like a camper's cabin or a wagon shop as it does like a school, and yet every year it houses youngsters who will soon be the men and women of their community. Some of the boys may even be Senators some day, as one of the habitues of the locality suggests.

With all its simplicity of construction, this school,



Clover Flats schoolhouse.

other children who endeavor to keep out of his sight. The point of the game is to reach the stick before the boy who has placed it can get to it. If he sees another boy and calls his name before the stick is touched by any one else, the one identified becomes "it," and so the game progresses.

The advantage of the portability of a school building can be readily seen when it is known that the center of population may change considerably in a school district as the years pass, and it then becomes necessary to move the structure to a point which is available to the most children. In many instances these school buildings are on government land, and as thousands of acres of this are unfenced, it is not requisite that the school shall be directly on a main road, as the children's ponies can carry them swiftly over the hills and dales that may intervene between their homes and the school.

Being thus often isolated from the lines of travel, a school may go through the year without a single visitor save the County Superintendent, whose duty it is to visit each school in his territory at least once during the year. The average attendance of these distant schools is about eight, and very seldom does the number go above fifteen. Under the law there must be at least six children in attendance or the district will lapse and the children living within its bounds will have to go to the nearest neighboring district to attend school.

On their way home from their day's studies the children can stop at the general store and postoffice for the mail and such things as their mothers may need in their simple housekeeping, and to the young folks this



Ready to start for school.



Mountain school.

like many others, has natural beauties surrounding it. There may be the embowering branches of the live oak to shelter it from the unduly familiar rays of the sun, and again there may be specimens of nature's rough-hewn monuments to bygone ages, in the way of upheaved rocks, which, by a little stretch of the imagination, become grotesque statues or take on other forms. A vista through the trees, as taken from doorway or window of the school building, will show distant mountain peaks, hazy in a summer's day or blue-black as the sun takes its course down the western sky.

Yes, there are things to compensate for the isolation which must come to the teacher who leaves a city home to take up the work of instructing the youth of these back-country districts, if the teacher will open his eyes and ears to the things which come within the scope of his vision or hearing. These children who come under his instruction day after day may have always lived "far from the madding crowd," and may never have seen the activity of a city street, and yet they can tell their instructor many things which he could not learn by years of study in books. They know where the quail can be found the thickest, where the rabbits grow the fattest, how to ward off the fatal ending of the bite by a rattler, and countless other things.

Some of them have to come five, or perhaps eight, miles to attend the school, and their ponies and burros are tethered near the school grounds during the sessions within. The boys soon become experts in throwing the "reata," or lariat, and his knowledge and skill come into play on occasions when some of the animals may have loosened their stakes and made off across the unfenced government land on every side, for then the best reata thrower has an opportunity to show what he can do in gathering the scattered ponies.

Necessarily, the children bring their midday meals with them, in baskets or pails strapped over their shoulders or simply in paper parcels, as the case may be. Not sumptuous at all are these repasts, generally consisting of one or two slices of bread and butter, a slice of bacon, or, as it is sometimes known among these back-country folks, "swine bosom," and a cookie, perhaps. With the numerous small game which is so often at hand, the lunches also frequently have some rabbit or quail as a component. Apples and peaches grow in the vicinity, and find a place in the lunch basket in their season. Oranges or bananas or other other fruit of that class are rarely had, as they cost too much by the time they have been brought out from the city. In some of the districts, especially in dry seasons, the children have to carry a canteen of water along from home to meet their needs of the day in the way of liquid refreshment.

For sports, the boys have their shooting with bow and arrow, and often turn this accomplishment to advantage in securing rabbits for their home table. At the schools they shoot at a mark, under the direction of the teachers, and manifest a great spirit of rivalry along this line. Another of their pastimes is known by them as "steal sticks," which is but another name for "prisoner's base," as the game is known in the East and North. In it one boy places a stick against the side of the school building and then starts to search for the

is a treat, for at the store they often see the largest number of people assembled in their experiences. There they can hear the gossip of the neighborhood, and such late news from the outside world as may be brought by the stage driver on his tri-weekly trips.

In the good old days "way back East" the country school teacher "boarded round," that is, he would stay with one family one week and then with another the next, and so on until he had stayed with each family, and then if the term were long enough he would start over the route again. This boarding was a part of his compensation, and took the place of cash remuneration which might be raised by taxation. At the present day, however, the teacher gets his regular monthly stipend and must pay cash for his accommodation. Therefore it behoves him to select with care his abiding-place, for it might create a scandal if he should find it necessary to leave his boarding-place after he had once become settled. It goes without saying that these country homes do not boast of gas or electric lights or running water, unless the latter may be from some spring just outside the door, but in the quietude of the surroundings there is ample opportunity for meditation and planning of the next day's work. Hard, indeed, would be a teacher's life if he or she should be afflicted with that indescribable complaint, homesickness, for nothing could be more conducive to that state of mind than the very solitude of these mountain homes, where, of an evening, the only sound, aside from those within the house or barn, may be the distant howl of a coyote or the call of some other wild animal. Yet these same teachers who stick to their posts during this probationary period of their lives as instructors are serving their country just as truly as the man who shoulders the gun and goes off to war, yes, even more so, for the latter may be seeking to kill, while the teacher is seeking to enlighten and prepare for life's work those of a rising generation.

ALLEN HENRY WRIGHT.

Louise: I'm in an awful boat. After I started to bleach my hair, I found I had only enough to do half of it, and Nelson is coming tonight.

Julia: Never mind, dear. Let him sit on the peroxide side.—[Harper's Bazaar.]

**A FEW MODERN GHOSTS.****EXPERIENCE OF MAN WHO RENTED A HOME THAT WAS REALLY HAUNTED.**

[New York Press:] "I feel pretty good tonight," said Bascomb to his caller, as he put away some papers which he had been working, "because this week I succeeded in exorcising another ghost and quieting it. I who had been raising an awful rumpus. About three months ago I sold a two-family house out in New Jersey to a man who wanted to live in it himself. The spectre looked the place over, pronounced it in the best class shape and the property was transferred all right. Two days after the man moved in he came into the house in a deuced stew and the Dickens of a temper."

"Look here," he shouted, "that place you sold me is haunted. All last night we couldn't sleep, and my wife swears she won't live there."

"I quieted him and reasoned with him, and he was away, though he was still doubtful. I knew he was back, and he was in less than a week. This time he was plainly shaken up."

"It's at it again," he said, "and I hold you responsible. You knew when I bought the place I was putting my money into it. You'd had it on your hands for nearly a year. Now I know it was because possible buyers were onto the fact that there was something wrong about the place."

"What does the ghost do?" I asked.

"Well," he said, uneasily, "we haven't seen anything. It's just a groaning and moaning, and it seems to be upstairs and then down and all around the place."

The New Year period in Peking reminds us of three Sundays that came together in a week.

Three celebrations of the new year in little more than a month. First comes that one with Americans, the people of England and the continent are familiar. It is ushered in in the same way as in any other part of the world.

But there is the oriental setting to the new year, so picturesque that having gazed upon your eyes, thinking thus to forever keep it.

On New Year's Eve, the Chosen Few, for

January 31, 1909.]

**New Year in Peking.****WHERE THREE CELEBRATIONS HELD WITHIN A MONTH.***By a Special Contributor.*

PUT the temptation before you of New Year in any one of the cities of your choice, and Peking, China, like Abou Ben Adhem, will lead all the rest. The fascination of the mysterious as magic, as compelling as the call of the North, the call of the South, the call of the blood, and all the other calls that used to hear, are silenced before that city.

The Temple of Heaven within her boundaries, one who has known her intimately, who

experienced the romance of her oriental atmosphere, has felt her conservatism and her dignity, has been permitted to pass the New Year within the confines of the "White City," there will remain memories which in their very perfection are unattainable.

The New Year period in Peking reminds us of three Sundays that came together in a week.

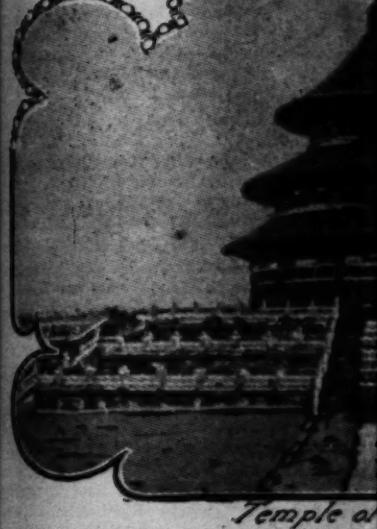
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But there is the oriental setting to the new year, so

picturesque that having gazed upon your eyes, thinking thus to forever keep it.

On New Year's Eve, the Chosen Few, for

the diplomatic corps, the army,



Temple of Heaven.

and those fortunate enough to be guests in are to be found amusing themselves at a given by the Peking Club. This little dance only comes to a close at just 12 o'clock and given, marks the first of a series of Cinderella parties during the season of the new year, all to end, the chaperons quite forget their dignity to trip the light fantastic upon only long enough to drink up a few resolutions in the sparkling punch which has been prepared for just such an occasion, while those of the customs will meet them resolution for cup for cup.

And no one knows he is weary until the wakes him between the hours of 6 and 7. announcement that "Chinese caller come this is ordered, the costuming is laid out into, for the Chinese believing that the earlier in New Year the more homage and respect paying, it would be little less than an insult awaiting them, in your court or at your door.

It would be a breach of etiquette to see of a Chinese household or even to inquire but the Chinese are foreignized enough to w

congratulations of the New Year to each your ménage. So the master of the establishment, the children and any guests that happen the house are expected to be in the reception which is hastily gotten together in the draw

Quaint are the salutations. Each person the knee, as though he were about to s launches, his right arm lying close and the body follows this downward movement precision of an automaton, then an upward is made which straightens the body again brought and the Chinese exclamations for him heard in every hand.

The entire morning is given up to dipping. Even the servants enter this custom enthusiasm that makes the greeting look like much cumsha for the best dip, so much bow. The cook cannot send out his cakes until he has dipped and bowed. Number won't wait on table until he has dipped Number Two "boy," forgets his duties until up smiling, the coolie neglects to put coat until he has paid his respects, the mafo

and if that theory fails examine into the wiring."

**150 RECIPES FOR SPANISH Dishes.**

10 SOUPS; 100 SALADS; 617 RECIPES FOR MEATS; 10 ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND OTHER BREADS; 10 WAYS OF COOKING MEATS; 100 RECIPES FOR VEGETABLES.

reduced at Lowell, Ariz. He has admitted the crime, though he claims that two others were implicated. They had crowded into the woman's house to rob her of \$2000, which they were informed she had in hiding. When they failed to find the money, they hacked

ton Estate.  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.  
CORONA, Jan. 28.—City Clerk Herbert Ashley Wood, who had been in frail health for a number of years, died this morning at his home on West

assault with intent to murder A. L. Kreiss, a business associate in a brick concern.

Riggins, who had been drinking, attacked Kreiss with a gun on Thanksgiving Day. Riggins' attorney fought hard for a change of venue, and

residents of Yuma and the surrounding towns to avert possible trouble. The white undergraduate of Berkeley, Calif., who was shot in the head and driven into Washington, D.C.,

[January 31, 1909.]

**MODERN GHOSTS.****MAN WHO RENTED A HOUSE REALLY HAUNTED.**

"I feel pretty good tonight," said he, "because this week I was working, "because this week I was another ghost and quieting a house an awful rumpus. About three weeks ago I moved into a two-family house out in Washington, D.C., and I wanted to live in it myself. His property was transferred all right, so moved in he came into the other dicken's of a temper.

said, "that place you sold me is not we couldn't sleep, and my wife

reconciled with him, and he was still doubtful. I knew he would be less than a week. This time he

said, "and I hold you responsible for the place I was putting off. I'd had it on your hands for now it was because possible boy that there was something queer about it."

I asked, "Really, we haven't seen anything moaning, and it seems to travel and all around the place. It is

**New Year in Peking.****WHERE THREE CELEBRATIONS ARE HELD WITHIN A MONTH.****By a Special Contributor.**

BY THE temptation before you of spending the New Year in any one of the cities of the world, Mr. Palmo de Tal, who has known them all, makes his choice, and Peking, China, like Abou Ben Adhem, has had all the rest. The fascination of the place is as magic, as compelling as the magnet.

The call of the North, the call of the wild, the call

of the blood, and all the other calls that man is sup-

posed to hear, are silenced before that city which holds

people of Heaven within her boundaries. To that

city has known her intimately, who has dwelt

in the charms of her moods and fancies, who has

known her conservatism and her dignity, and who

has been permitted to pass the New Year period in

the vision of the "White City," there will always re-

main memories which in their very perfectness prove

that the ideal is not unattainable.

The New Year period in Peking reminds one of the

three Sundays that came together in a week, for it has

celebrations of the new year in little less time

than a month. First comes that one with which all

residents, the people of England and those on the

continent are familiar. It is ushered in in much the

same way as in any other part of the world, perhaps,

there is the oriental setting to the scene, which

is picturesque that having gazed upon it you close

your eyes, thinking thus to forever keep the vision.

New Year's Eve, the Chosen Few, for so we shall

call the diplomatic corps, the army, the customs

the currying of the horses until he has seen the master, and all the other hirelings of the place think that the day will never begin until he has shown his esteem for the "daw ren."

About noon the members of the legations begin paying their respects, and as there are about a dozen Ambassadors to the courts of Peking, there will of necessity be a great number who feel obliged to make their New Year's call. There is little time for breakfast, so a standing-up tiffin is eaten, as the short intervals between calls allows no one to relax for a moment.

As the afternoon comes on the missionary body sends out its representatives, and often in the cosy corners of the great drawing-room can be heard conversations on "How we used to celebrate the day at home, in the good old U.S.A." There are tears in some of the eyes and quavers in some of the voices, and as the departures are being made there is not one that has left without the hope that next year will see him celebrating as he was wont to do in the country that gave him birth.

Tea time arrives; still there are callers; in gay parade have passed the nations of the world before you. English, French, Russian, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Austrian, Japanese, Chinese and how many more you forget to count, each one bringing congratulations and not a few of them resolutions. Eight o'clock, the dinner hour is announced, and when finally all have gone you are too tired, too excited to eat anything at all. Later in the evening a few of those intimate in the household look in, and midnight comes before the log in the grate has burned low, before you realize that the day and most of the night have gone, and that one day was the first of the New Year.

Twelve days later the Russians usher in their New Year, with a ball given only as Russia understands giving. Magnificent the splendor, lavish the display, the value of the dollar nil.

Musicians are imported; the flowers ordered from

little cups of tea and exchange small talk for other small talk. After three days of play, all are ready to take up again the various interests of the capital.

The season which contains the New Year period is one wherein the ingenuity of Peking exerts itself. The Amateur Dramatic Club, which furnishes all the plays which are ever brought to Peking, usually puts on its best plays during the first month of the year. The club is composed of the members of the community who have histrionic ability. The role of leading lady descends from season to season upon one of the fair women to be found either in the diplomatic corps or the customs. It is so eagerly sought after that foreign relations have been strained a number of times over the most trivial incidents regarding it. But all this belongs to Peking.

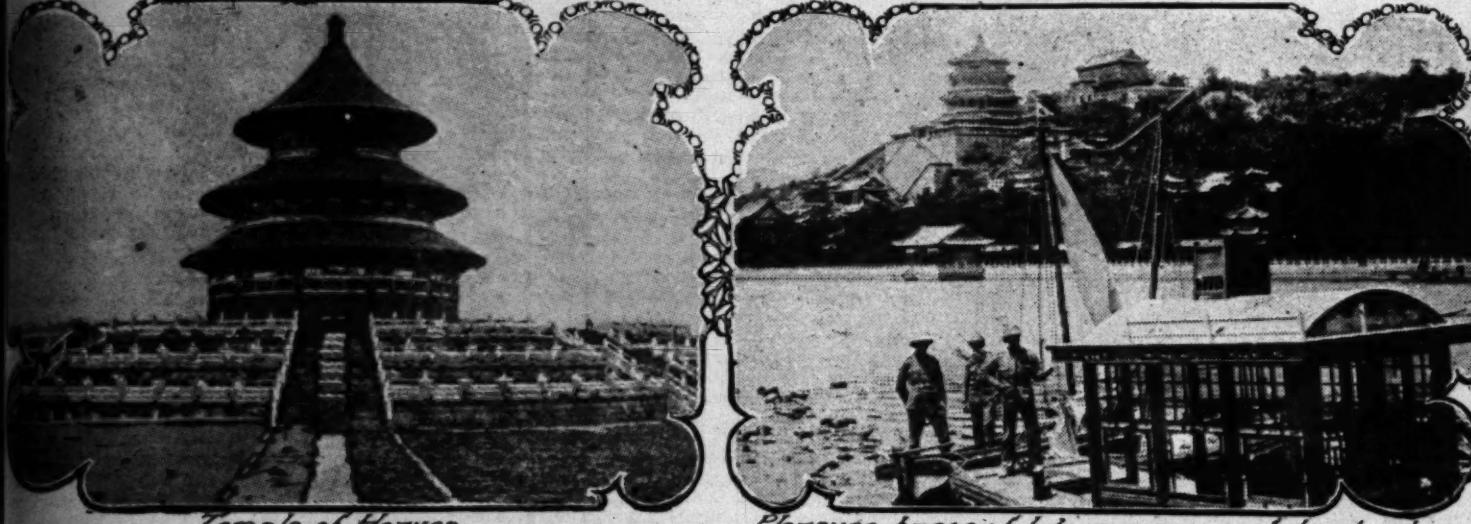
She is the life east of the Suez. As a city she is captivation itself, but never does she rise to all that is witching and wonderful until the season of the New Year begins.

LOUELLA CONLEY.

**Passing of the Claque.**

Announcement that the new managers of the Paris opera have decided to suppress the claque, or company of paid applauders, will evoke little surprise. The wonder is that this ridiculous institution was permitted to flourish so long. It is true that in our own country, as well as in England, the theater-going public has had its suspicions occasionally aroused concerning manufactured applause, especially at first performances. For this, no doubt, the over enthusiastic personal friends of the actors have been to blame in great measure, and it is possible that ushers and other employés of the theater sometimes "lend a hand" toward the encouragement of those on the stage. But this is very different from the unblushing effrontery of the professional applauders, who sit in the gallery of the Paris theater and earn their pay in plain view of the audience.

It is odd that this institution should ever have gained

*Temple of Heaven.**Pleasure barge of late empress on lake at peking, summer palace in back ground.*

fortunate enough to be guests in the capital, to be found amusing themselves at a "Cinderella" party by the Peking Club. This little dance, which usually comes to a close at just 12 o'clock and which thus marks the first of a series of Cinderellas to take place during the season of the new year, almost forgets the chaperons quite forget their chaperones, the diplomatic corps who do not feel if beneath the dignity to trip the light fantastic quit the ballroom only long enough to drink up a few more new cocktails in the sparkling punch which had been prepared for just such an occasion, while those of the army and the customs will meet them resolution for resolution, cup for cup.

And no one knows he is weary until the "China boy" carries him between the hours of 6 and 7 with the announcement that "Chinese caller come this side." The call is ordered, the costuming is laid out and hurried on for the Chinese believing that the earlier they call the New Year the more homage and respect they are showing. It would be little less than an insult not to be sending them, in your court or at your door.

It would be a breach of etiquette to see the women of a Chinese household or even to inquire after them, as the Chinese are foreign enough to want to offer congratulations of the New Year to each member of the marriage. So the master of the establishment, his wife, the children and any guests that happen to be in the house are expected to be in the receiving party which is hastily gotten together in the drawing-room.

Quiet are the salutations. Each person bends from the knee, as though he were about to sit upon his mother, his right arm lying close and vertically with the body follows this downward movement with the precision of an automaton, then an upward movement is made which straightens the body again. Gifts are brought and the Chinese exclamations for happiness are heard on every hand.

The six morning is given up to dipping and bowing. Even the servants enter this custom with an enthusiasm that makes the greeting look like a contest, so much cumsha for the best dip, so much for the best bow. The cook cannot send out his cakes and delicacies until he has dipped and bowed, Number One "boy" won't wait on table until he has dipped and bowed. Number Two "boy" forgets his duties until he has come to calling, the coolie neglects to put coal in the grate until he has paid his respects, the mafoo tarries in

Tientsin, cotillion favors for "lovely woman" are rare bits of embroidery, dainty French mirrors, silk scarfs, fans, party bags, hand-chased leather purses, card cases, masks, ribbons and laces, while for the gallants there was a riesha of white carnations made into boutonnieres, and over this all presides the charming wife of the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

The next day there is open house at the Russian Legation. In and out its doors pass uniformed officers in gold and lace, there is heard the clinking of spurs and the clanking of swords, and with the sounds and the perfumes of the night still hovering about the mansion there is no one who would believe that another morning had come and that the Russian New Year was almost old.

Nearly a month elapses. On the evening of the 4th of February Peking is ablaze with lights. Gongs are beaten, firecrackers, Roman candles, sky rockets are being set off, paper prayers are being offered up in the temples, incense is burned before the gods, and from the noises in the streets one might be led to believe that the whole city was rioting. In and out among the intricate network of small streets, along the highways and in all the byways can be seen mysterious figures, who, aided by the small glow of the Chinese lantern, look like a race sprung from Diogenes. Investigation shows, however, that they might well be called disciples of his. They are not looking for an honest man, but for their creditors, whom they must meet and settle with before seeking rest for the night.

It was the first day of the celebration of the Chinese New Year. As the custom, this greatest of all Chinese festivals, which lasts at least three days, was being celebrated as becomes all those who are faithful subjects of the crown, even though it rest on a Manchu's head.

Those who are not inclined to pray gamble the night away, but nevertheless in the early morning they are as ready with their congratulations as though they had slept the last twelve hours.

Peking's shops are closed, her banking houses, the Chinese compradore and the shroff, who serves the foreigner, enjoy their feasts and the days of rest, and all the servants have a day off from service, for all China is having a holiday.

Those who are not Chinese spend the day among the temples, some journey to the Great Wall, a few watch an interesting game of polo on the grounds of the Temple of Heaven, and some stay at home and sip their tea.

such a hold on a demonstrative people like the French and Italians, who are never wanting in expressions of approbation for public performers that take their fancy. If the claque is needed anywhere to show an audience how to applaud, it is in this country. Until recently Pittsburgh audiences have had the reputation of being undemonstrative, chilly and even frigid to performers who, elsewhere, have been greeted with enthusiasm, and it cannot be said that such repression of feeling is a mark of superior culture. Applause, to mean anything, must be spontaneous, but there is no virtue in withholding it for the purpose of preserving an appearance of dignified reserve. The actor has a right to these expressions of approval, and just to the extent that they are sincere are they of practical service to him as he advances in his profession. The abolition of the claque is a good thing. The less made-to-order applause the better, but a little more of the genuine, discriminating variety would do no harm in our places of amusement.—[Pittsburgh Gazette].

**Open Air Schools.**

London is experimenting with open-air schools. They are for poor children, their session is from June 1 to October 31, and they are proving a success.

The beginning was made last summer and was purely experimental. The authorities made a grant of £400 to see how the thing worked. They have increased the appropriation for next summer to £2000, and three schools will be established.

Each school will accommodate seventy-five children, divided into three classes of twenty-five each. The staff will consist of one head teacher, three assistant teachers, a nurse, a cook and helper and a janitor.

Of course there are buildings which are occupied a part of each day, as well in pleasant as in unpleasant weather; but unless the weather is hopelessly bad almost all the time is spent in the open air. A blackboard on an easel is set up on the grass and the chairs of the pupils are grouped before it.

The children are small and the course of study is light. There are games, too, calisthenics, nature study in the open, and the results of all these in physical improvement are said to be very gratifying. The children have their meals on the premises and spend the entire day there.—[New York Sun].

made a round of the place, still had formed. I spent a nervefully located it. The ghost was sole in the frame of one of the cord of the window. When the through the hole, set the sword in most beautiful flute and harp said that ghost for good and all could have found it only they need to search.

I accused me of having walled a noise certainly did sound fully for its affinity, but the electric wires having got crossed they produced the most disconcerted.

was the ghost of a departed unseasonable hours would be a chest note. It was really we got him at last. He was a shadow ledge and cracked in and could produce from it a perfect modern ghosts, and when we see what the wind is doing examine into the wiring."

widespread. At point in Manitoba it was 30 below, but moderating. It was 10 below at La Crosse, Wis. It was 13 above at Knoxville, Tenn., and 5 above in Chicago.

Considerable snow fell in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Lower Michigan reports that snow is still falling below

Alpena, Mich., and Arkansas show clear one cold weather.

**SNOW STORM CAUSES FATAL CAR WRECK.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The snow-

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## The Edge of a Mystery.

STORY OF A COMING EVENT THAT CAST ITS LIGHT BEFORE.

By a Special Contributor.

"A YOUNG woman, whose identity was not learned, suffered severe injuries when knocked down by a runaway team attached to the carriage of Mrs. Mortimer Williamson, today.

"The girl, who evidently had started to cross the street, saw the team coming and turned back to the curb, but the horses swerved directly upon her.

"She was unconscious when picked up, and Mrs. Williamson, whose team had been stopped, took the girl to the Good Samaritan Hospital in a borrowed automobile."

That is all the evening papers had of the story, and not even the most enterprising reporter dreamed that he had just shayed the edge of a mystery.

The girl remained unconscious for an unusual length of time after reaching the hospital, though every known restorative was applied. There was nothing about her to indicate either her name or her residence. When, however, consciousness at last began to return, it was seen that her lips moved as if she were trying to speak.

Stooping to hear, the nurse finally caught the name, Francis Bryant. Turning to the attending physician, she asked: "Is there any one in Los Angeles by the name of Francis Bryant?"

"Certainly there is, the son of old Orville Bryant. A lawyer, he is, I guess, though he has money enough not to be anything."

"Well, that is the name she is calling."

"Telephone for him, then. There is a wound here on the head that looks serious. I'll wait till he comes, though, if he is in town."

But Francis Bryant, though reported to be in town, was neither in his office nor at his home. A message was left at each place, and his mother came at once to the hospital. She disclaimed all acquaintance with the girl who lay, half-unconscious, her beautiful eyes fixed, with an untranslatable expression, upon the bit of sky visible through the window.

As Mrs. Bryant stood looking down at the face on the pillow, her son entered and passed around to his mother's side. The nurse bent above the girl and spoke. "Here is Mr. Francis Bryant."

Then the brown eyes turned upon the man, smiled, and closed tranquilly as if satisfied.

Bryant looked wonderingly at her, taking in every lovely line of her face, framed in soft, brown hair of silken fineness; the well-modeled chin; the soft curve of her throat whose creamy tint was enhanced by the long braid which fell across one shoulder. The hands, one cuddled under her cheek, and the other lying upon the counterpane, which it rivaled in whiteness, were patrician in every detail.

Mrs. Bryant watched her son curiously. She had seen the smile with which he had been greeted, but she could not read the expression in his eyes as he studied the face and outlined figure of the girl.

"Isn't she beautiful?" she whispered, laying a hand upon her son's arm and watching her words kindle a light in his eyes.

For answer he smiled and laid his hand over his mother's with a little caressing pressure. Then he turned to the waiting physician and in a few brief words assumed all responsibility for the patient until such time as she should be able to leave the hospital, giving to both doctor and nurse the impression that the responsibility was one that would be his possession for all future time.

At the door of the hospital he helped his mother into the tonneau of the family car, lifted his hat, and turned west on Seventh street with the words: "Good-by, Madre. I'll be home to dinner."

Across the dinner table, after the servant had left the room, Mrs. Bryant, unable longer to conceal her curiosity, asked: "Who is she, Francis?"

Looking, half-smiling, into his mother's anxious eyes, he answered: "I haven't the slightest idea."

"But—she smiled at you."

"Other women have smiled at me."

"But—but—haven't you seen her before?"

"Never. Not once. I would never have forgotten her if I had ever caught even a glimpse of her."

"She is beautiful," the mother agreed with conviction.

Then she looked again at her son. "But she asked for you."

"She spoke my name. Of course there is a reason, but she does not know me. We will understand later."

But the understanding was slow in coming. For some reason the girl's mind failed fully to waken even after she seemed to be physically well. There came a day when the physician told Francis Bryant, who had called every day and had been welcomed by the same smile as at first, that the patient was well enough to leave the hospital. The next day Mrs. Bryant and her son appeared with the tonneau of the automobile heaped with cushions. The girl was lifted into the downy nest beside Mrs. Bryant and whisked away out of sight of the only persons to whom she really had spoken since the accident.

She took without comment everything that was given to her, and did unhesitatingly everything that she was told to do, but if she ever had a past, friends, possessions, she had forgotten them. Sometimes Mrs. Bryant thought she saw a look on the girl's face as if she were trying to remember. But she said nothing about it.

After a few days the girl began to talk, haltingly, as if the words came with difficulty. She still clung, though, to the name which she had first spoken.

"If I had any other name," she said slowly, "I have forgotten what it was."

So they laughingly called her "Frankie," and she became a welcome part of the family. The Bryants wondered how such a charming bit of a woman could fail to be missed by her friends.

"She is a little aristocrat to her finger tips," Mrs. Bryant said one day, when she and her son stood on the piazza and watched the girl snipping long-stemmed roses in the garden.

"Mother"—the man's voice was tense with feeling—"I've just got to find out who she is!"

"Why not let it work out by itself, son?"

"Because I can't." He walked across the veranda and back again. "I've got to know whether—I have a right to love her," he finished savagely.

"I don't see how you could help loving her," the mother answered simply.

"But, mother, don't you see? She may have been—she may be—married."

Mrs. Bryant started. "Oh, no, she would have remembered THAT!"

"But she doesn't remember anything. She has forgotten even her name."

"She says her name is the same as yours."

"But that simply could not be. Such a thing couldn't happen outside of a story book."

"Fact is stranger than fiction."

"But not half so artistic," disagreed Francis.

"She is artistic, anyway," the mother answered. "Look at her coming up the path. It doesn't seem as if she could possibly have grown like that. Surely some artist worked for years to make the most beautiful thing in the world, and she is the result."

"Mother, you are as bad as I am."

Mrs. Bryant spoke quickly. "Sometimes I wonder if she really is human, coming so suddenly out of nowhere, without a past or a name, or—"

But the girl's entrance put an end to the conversation.

Nearly a week later Bryant had a disturbing caller at his office, a member of the police force. But, after a short and very unsatisfactory talk with Francis, the officer announced his intention of going out to the Bryant home, as he had been informed by the hospital attendants that the strange young lady had been taken there.

Giving the man just time to get started down on the elevator, Bryant called up his mother and urged her to take their guest in the auto at once and go to the cottage at the beach.

"Don't wait to do anything," he begged. "Get away from the house inside of fifteen minutes. I'll be down this evening."

When he appeared at the cottage, the girl met him at the door. "Oh, isn't this the loveliest place on earth! The open fire makes me dream, though."

"What do you dream?"

"I can't quite get hold of it, but it seems as if there were an old man sitting over there. I can't see him plainly, but I'm afraid of him—he looks so stern."

After dinner Bryant asked Frankie if she did not want to go for a walk with him. Mrs. Bryant watched them start with the feeling that in some way the cloud of mystery was about to be lifted.

Away out at the end of the pier the two young persons stopped and stood facing into the gray night. There was a moon somewhere, but a high fog rode between.

"Frankie, did you ever know any one by the name of William Crawford or—of William L. Crawford?"

He could not bring himself to mention the other name the officer had spoken, the name of Clarence Hill.

The girl turned a startled face upon him. "Wait! What did you say? Crawford, William L. Crawford? Why, that is the name of the old man by the fire, and he—oh, I begin to remember. Wait!" She pressed her fingers against her temples and stared unseeing into the face of her companion, a face as gray as the mists that enveloped them.

After what seemed an eternity to the waiting man, the girl drew a long, sobbing breath and buried her face in her arms which she had laid upon the railing.

Bryant spoke. "Shall we not go back to the house? It's getting cold out here, Frankie."

"Don't," she cried, lifting her face. "Don't call me that. That isn't my name. I remember it all now. I am Millie Crawford, and oh, how I have imposed upon you and your darling mother! But I couldn't remember, and I seemed to—to belong, somehow, and I was so happy."

She threw out both hands before her in a gesture of abandonment.

Bryant shifted uneasily. "Don't, Miss Crawford, I—"

Again the girl's face flashed like a white light upon him. "I want you to know, though, you and your mother, that I'm not an adventurer. Oh, it would be funny if it weren't so awful."

She turned and walked a little way toward the landward end of the pier, Bryant following meekly. Then she whirled about and faced him.

"I'll tell you how it happened about your name. It was the last thing I saw as I fell when the horse struck me. It was on a window away up somewhere, and it seemed to me that I read it a hundred times just while I was falling. Don't tell me that folks remember all their past life in the instant before sudden death. I didn't remember anything. I just saw that name over and over, and it was the only thing that came through that long, dizzy eternity with me. That is why it seemed to belong to me. It was the only thing I had—and—it didn't belong to me!"

A silence fell between them. The wind rose, and the waters shook the wooden structure upon which they stood. Through a thin place in the fog the moon showed a wan face. Again Francis suggested that they had better go back to the house.

A thought stung the girl. "Back? I can't go back

to your house. I have no right there. I have no right there."

"My mother will want you until—until you're home."

"I'm not going back to my home. Why don't you run away from it?"

"But you were—ill."

The girl smiled scornfully. "Is that what father says? Well, I wasn't ill. I just made up my mind that I could not marry Clarence Hill. They said I could learn, but how to learn lesson to be learned, is it?"

Bryant was holding himself with an effort. His voice was hoarse when he gave her the news which she waited. "No, it doesn't have to be learned by itself, like a light in the darkness. He stopped suddenly and looked at her. "Then he began again, but she put out her hands and "Don't! I can't—bear—it."

"But, Frankie, listen." He took the cold hand into his own. "I must tell you. I didn't dare low myself to think before, but now—"

Then his arms closed round her, and his lips met her protests which she might have made.

As they walked back to the house, Millie said: "I thought my name was Francis Bryant. It—"

"—was a coming event that cast"—he took her hand from her.

"Its light before," she finished softly.

DORA OLIPHANT

## ROYAL ATHLETES.

EMPERORS, KINGS AND PRINCES WHO HAVE BEEN PRODIGIES OF STRENGTH.

[Detroit News Tribune:] Prince George of Hanover is often pointed to as a type of athlete with strength in his veins. But if we search back into the annals of history we may find others, even some with more heads, who are credited with still greater strength.

Augustus the Strong of Saxony, for instance, was one of these royal Samsons. He would often seize his courtiers, grasping one with his right hand and another with his left, holding them up at arm's length and playfully twirling them about.

On one occasion the horse ridden by one of his attendants became balky and refused to budge. After some minutes of coaxing, the King dismounted, put his Herculean shoulders under the horse's chest, prancing it by the fore legs, and calmly walked away with both horse and rider. This remarkable performance was witnessed by a number of courtiers and spectators.

King Richard of England ("Coeur de Lion") is often mentioned for his prodigious strength. During his captivity in France he gave a terrible demonstration of his physical power. The son of one of the wardens was a youth noted for his muscular strength; and in his turn invited the royal captive to an exchange of blows. The young man by a cast of dice won the right to the first stroke, and struck the King a staggering blow on the side of the head. It was then the King's turn, and he landed a blow just behind his opponent's ear so that the man was instantly killed.

This incident is used in Sir Walter Scott's historical novel "Ivanhoe," where King Richard, "Black Knight," and the jolly outlaw Friar Tuck, in exchange of buffets, without, however, any mortal hurt.

Peter the Great of Russia, like Charlemagne, possessed great physical as well as mental power. His work as blacksmith and ship carpenter had given him a naturally powerful physique that he wished to be the strongest man in Russia.

The story is told that a certain blacksmith in a country town had boasted that he was the strongest man in the world that could lift his own weight.

The Emperor, hearing of the blacksmith's boast, disguised himself as a workman, and with a companion set out for the blacksmith's village in the hope of their errand the blacksmith without a word laid aside his tools, and, grasping the anvil with his bare hands, lifted it with great effort about a foot and a half.

Then Peter took hold of the anvil, raised it to two feet, three, higher and higher, till he finally got it to his shoulder and calmly walked away with it.

A worthy successor of Peter the Great was Czar Alexander III, who was one of the strongest men in the world. He was often called "The Russian son." The Czar's regular visiting card was a small coin, which he would bend almost double with his powerful fingers.

Alexander was also fond of breaking horseshoes. It is said he had never found one he could not break. He could take two fresh packs of cards and gripping the ends with his hands tear them apart through the middle.

It is said that on one occasion a woman expressed a wish for a bouquet holder in which to put a large bunch of roses. The Czar took a pencil and a piece of paper, and with a few movements of his powerful hands fashioned it into a rough but grotesque and quite efficient bouquet holder.

## Chinese Woman's Jewels.

"Chinese ladies are very fond of jewels," says Alexander Hosie, the British attaché at Peking. "A passenger on a train between Peking and Tientsin and a young Chinese couple joined the train.

"The woman's thumb and the four fingers of her hand were simply covered with gold rings interspersed with stones of every description from diamonds to turquoise. She seemed oppressed by her ornaments, held her hands straight down, being so encumbered as to be unable to bend her fingers."

[Chicago Daily News.]

## Woo Pon; a Heathen DEBT OF GRATITUDE WHICH HANSMELY PAID.

By a Special Contributor.

WHEN old Woo Pon climbed down from the form of the smoking-car he made his choice of destinations; first, he was to go to the store of Quong Lung. Woo had said he wanted to go to the most important event in his life. He stopped suddenly and looked at her. "Then he began again, but she put out her hands and "Don't! I can't—bear—it."

"But, Frankie, listen." He took the cold hand into his own. "I must tell you. I didn't dare low myself to think before, but now—"

"—was a coming event that cast"—he took her hand from her.

DORA OLIPHANT

Certain cronies of his were awaiting him at Quong Lung's. There was Quong Lung, the grayer, stouter, and redder of nose. Who had last seen him; and there was Tu-kah, no doubt as fond of pouring out songs as devils as he ever had been. Ming San, scholar, and Yee Lo, the married man, were to go to complete the party.

There was one more, however, whom Woo had seen there. This person was a certain Pa-kah whom he had known in the old days. Tu-kah came to vex the world. Pa-kah was the sign devil's name. Years ago he had "Pa-kah" in miles and miles of western railroads.

Pa-kah was a mighty person, with the dragon and the strength of six yellow men. An iron rail dropped upon Woo's foot, pa-kah, Pa-kah had lifted it unaided and ran off. After that, the benevolent foreign devil saw Woo received proper attention until the last spin. All of this was much for a mighty Pa-kah to do for a yellow man.

Woo had gathered from remarks dropped in his hearing that he, too, was only a tea-journeyman in the western country. With Pa-kah's savings and his bones, Woo was Kwangtung, and Canton; but nevertheless a fellow-feeling between them.

Another thing, too, made them better understood; both were deeply in earnest in their desire to go to their respective earthly paradises, yet held back by their passion for gambling, and his fondness for drink. When they returned to the construction camp after their pay day outing, understand and sympathize with the other thoughts.

When the railroad was completed, Woo lost sight of his mighty friend. Now, as long as Yee Lo's door

**Woo Pon; a Heathen.**

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE WHICH IS  
HANDSOMELY PAID.

By a Special Contributor.

we so right there. I never told you until—until you go back to my home. Why should I do it?"

"Carefully. "Is that what you wasn't ill. I just made up my mind to marry Clarence Hill. I could learn, but love isn't it?"

"himself with an effort. Then he gave her the answer. No, it doesn't have to be learned in a light in the darkness, like— and looked at her. "Frankie, she put out her hands and cried—"

"He took the cold little hand and said round her, and his lips almost

to the house. Millicent Cravens' name was Francis Bryant, but

that cast—he took the words

the finished softly.

DORA OLIPHANT COLE

**L ATHLETES.**

AND PRINCES WHO HAVE  
PIQUES OF STRENGTH.

[June 1] Prince George of Greece is type of athlete with royal blood we search back into the records others, even some with crooked with still greater strength than

of Saxony, for instance, who was... He would often seize two young one with his right hand and holding them up at arm's length them about.

horse ridden by one of his stables and refused to budge. After the King dismounted, placed under the horse's chest, grasped and calmly walked away with

This remarkable performance of courtiers and attendants ("Coeur de Lion") had during his captivity in Germany restoration of his physical power warden was a youth locally rear strength; and in his assurance to an exchange of buffets. The dice won the right to the first King a staggering blow on the nose than the King's turn, and he laid his opponent's ear so heavily killed.

in Sir Walter Scott's famous poem, "where King Richard, the jolly outlaw Friar Tuck have without, however, any fatal re-

sults, like Charlemagne, possessed as mental power. His years of ship carpenter had so developed physique that he was believed in Russia.

a certain blacksmith is a little said that he was the only Negro could lift his own anvil.

of the blacksmith's boast, blacksmith, and with a single blow blacksmith's village. On leaving without a word he spung the anvil with his heavy effort about a foot from the

of the anvil, raised it a foot, and higher, till he finally stood calmly walked away with it.

Peter the Great was the he was one of the strongest men often called "The Russian Samson." His visiting card was a Russian bend almost double with his

of breaking horse shoes, and one he could not break in fresh packs of cards and by his hands tear them straight

on occasion a woman companion banquet holder in which to place The Czar took a pewter tankard, and with a few movements of bent into a rough but pleasant banquet holder.

Woman's Jewels.

very fond of jewels," says British attaché at Peking. "I was between Peking and Tientsin, he joined the train.

and the four fingers of each with gold rings increased inscription from diamond to express by her adornment and own, being so incased in rings on fingers." [Shanghai Times]

looked more longingly at the stone bottle of woi-quoi-lo than he did at the food.

"Beneficent Quong Lung." Woo asked, "does your mighty mind recall a person—a foreign devil—who years ago came among us and took many of the cousins away to work on the plains?"

Quong thought deeply. "I can almost recall having heard of the person," he replied at length. "It must have been years ago, at the time when the honorable Chin Poo first came among us here."

"Truly it was. It may have been before you came. This Pa-kah," he added, "was a person of much honesty."

"Haai," chuckled Tuan How, "without doubt we never have seen him; it would be easy to remember for a lifetime the coming of a foreign devil who was a person of much honesty."

Ming Sang snorted with indignation: "I have seen such persons; many such persons consulted with me at the time of the Great Celebration."

This was a matter of pride to the lean scholar, and a tender point with Tuan How. The "Great Celebration" was a carnival, or festival, once held by the foreign devils; and in Chinese eyes it was worthy of being called Great because the yellow men had been invited to participate. A part of the parade was reserved for them. They contributed a dragon, several hundred feet long, carried on the heads and shoulders of nearly every man in the colony. A little daughter of the Mayor, clad as a Manchu princess, rode at the head, and Ming Sang, in his brilliant garments of ceremony, walked at her bride's side.

Tuan How had been asked to take the place of honor beneath the dragon's head, but his hatred of foreigners led him to refuse all part in it. His oriental love for such displays, however, made him change his mind after it was too late; so he was obliged to content himself with following the rabble who trotted and jumped about in the wake of a mighty string of firecrackers that popped at the dragon's tail.

"I know that the mighty Chin Poo had much in common with Pa-kah and the laborers," said Woo Pon. "Pa-kah would advise that they leave their money with the great Chin, and the great Chin would advise that they work under no foreign devil but Pa-kah. Between them, many honorable men went back to Canton with their blouse sleeves heavy with a store of yen."

"And without doubt," said Tuan How, "because of this Pa-kah many an honorable man's bones were sent back to China by some one of the Six Companies."

"Truly," Woo answered, "some had their bones sent home. Ong Yuen and his great elder brother were among the number that I knew. They belonged to no tong, and they were gamblers, so the foreign devil and the benevolent Chin gave largely to have their bones sent home. Ai-ya, matters were better in those days."

"That is beyond dispute," put in Ming Sang. "Did not the great Kung-foo-tsu say that straightforwardness can be found only in antiquity? But, honorable persons, let us begin upon the festival."

They drew up their stools around the table, and the rattle of chopsticks began. During the meal there was little conversation, save the ceremonious passing of invitations from one to the other to "eat rice," or "eat fish," or some of the many other dishes before them. The hands of Tuan How's Yankee-Chinese clock had passed the two hours marking the period of the goat, and entered the period of the ape, before the meal was ended.

Then the bottle of woi-quoi-lo went around, bowls of the liquor being interspersed with bowls of tea, until even saturnine Tuan How began to grow at peace with all the world.

It grew dark, and the three small lamps of the establishment were lighted and placed on the table. Quong Lung got out long-stemmed, thimble-bowled tobacco pipes, and set a box of black Chinese tobacco on the table. This black tobacco, like many other things Chinese, belies its appearance. From its color and texture it should be stronger than any leaf ever smoked by sailor; but in reality it is milder than that in most American cigarettes.

"Haai," grunted fat Yee Lo, the married man, from the midst of a cloud of smoke, "this is truly a place of comfort. Fasten the door, honorable Tuan How, that none may come to interrupt us." Yee Lo had married the widow of Loy Yuen, which honorable person had also been in the habit of demanding that doors be fastened where he was feasting. Ai-ya, the Pearly Ones never yet fashioned an instrument of joy but that they made an instrument of sorrow also!

Tuan How arose to comply with Yee's request, but Quong Lung stopped him:

"Wait, honorable man; our foreign devil has not yet come."

Woo turned inquiringly.

"The benevolent Loo Quong and I have him together," explained the storekeeper. "He is a worthless old person; but he performs some tasks for us here, as he does at the laundry of Loo Quong. In return we give him food and shelter, on alternate days. He eats little, but he is a person of great thirst."

"He is a man of weakness," asserted Ming Sang. "There are always a few such foreign devils in our colony; but most of them are lovers of ah-pin-yin. This one is a friend of the bottle."

"He is triumphantly arrogant, too, like all the rest," said Tuan How. "He has at his command but a few sentences in the sacred dialect of Kwangtung, and those few are but curses; yet he imagines he can converse like a scholar of the third degree."

Woo Pon began to show some interest.

"My foreign devil was a mighty blasphemer," he said. "When this one comes I should like to hear whether he is the equal of Pa-kah."

"You shall hear," said Tuan How. "Though without doubt when he comes he will be as fuddled as a bride-

groom. But I shall provoke him for you, honorable Woo Pon."

"This foreigner will not come to you for long," said Ming. "He is old and worn out; soon he will be dead."

"He will be here at least once more, mighty scholar," retorted Tuan How, "for I hear him shuffling along the passage. He went to the door and threw it open."

The weak, uncertain tread sounded louder then, and presently a pitiful wreck of a once unusually strong man slouched in. He stood for a moment, blinking at the lights, and tried to raise his stooped form to get a better view of the group around the table.

"Ho-la," said Quong Lung, with a show of greeting.

"I'm sick t-night," murmured the figure hoarsely. "Fell down twice on the way from m' frien's. Gimme a drink, an' I'll go t' bed."

At the sound of the man's voice Woo started, and was about to rise, when the foreign devil went on again:

"No; I'll go t' bed without a drink; I'm too tired t' wait."

He slouched toward a bunk in the corner, but before he reached it he fell forward on his face. Again Woo moved as if to rise, but Tuan How prevented him.

"Never trouble yourself, honorable man," said Tuan. "He is fuddled again, but I shall stir him up; you shall hear him swear."

He vigorously shook the prostrate figure.

"This is a strange thing," he said, looking at Woo. "It is his custom to begin upon us as soon as he is disturbed," and he began the shaking again.

Suddenly the man sat up. "Kwang-tau!" he began, pointing a trembling finger at his tormenter, "kwang-tau! Shan! Shan-lau!"

"Truly," said Tuan, pushing him to the floor again, "this is much abuse for an honorable man to take from a foreign devil. But I shall stint him in his liquor tomorrow."

Woo Pon stood, open-mouthed, gazing at the man on the floor, while Tuan went on with the poking. Presently the tirade was continued, but it was spiritless and broken:

"Mo-kwi! Tso-tseng! Kwi-tsai! Shan! Shan—" And this time the man fell back without any force on Tuan's part.

"Pa-kah!" cried Woo Pon.

The rest of the party joined the old man beside the figure on the floor; but Parker, the dragon-voiced, had gone to his reward.

The funeral was an event that fairly eclipsed the Great Celebration. There were carriages for all; and a wagon-load of paper money, food, clothing and servants was burned at the grave for the use of the departed on the journey home. And there was enough real food to keep all Chinatown feasting for two days.

When it was over and the bills had been paid, old Woo Pon, his blouse sleeve empty of yen, climbed into the smoking-car and went back to work in the coal mine.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NAPHEYS.

**Romance of a Blue Topaz.**

There is now lying on a cushion at the Queensland office (says the London correspondent of the Daily Dispatch) a large blue topaz of great price and beauty, to which a romantic story attaches.

Prof. Skertchly, the eminent geologist, was on Herberton Tableland, in North Queensland, when, weary from a long tramp, he sought rest and refreshment in the hut of a miner. As he sat talking with his host, the professor's eyes were attracted by a stone lying on a chest. "What's this?" said he, taking it up. "Oh," replied the miner, "it's only a 'gibber.' I put it there to chuck at the dog when he comes in after the meat." "Gibber" in miners' parlance is any piece of rock suitable for a missile.

The professor, turning the stone over, remarked: "It's a very beautiful crystal." The miner, amused at admiration so unworthily bestowed, as he thought, said: "If you think so much of the gibber you can have it. You are welcome to put it in your pocket and take it away with you." This the professor did, and at Brisbane the stone was cut down into the gem of beauty priced at £200 now to be seen in the Strand.

Some time before the day first fixed for the coronation of King Edward, His Majesty heard of Skertchly's blue topaz, and appointed a day when he might inspect it with a view to its purchase. But the King was meanwhile struck down with the disease which postponed his coronation, and so the appointment did not come off. Otherwise the "gibber" of a rude miner in the North Queensland mountains might have blazed above the brow of the King when he was crowned in Westminster Abbey.—[Westminster Gazette.]

**Huts of Iron.**

Along the Bosnian and Herzegovinian frontier is a series of ironclad, bullet-proof huts, with loopholes set in shutters, and massive doors. These are the barracks of the Austrian frontier guards, and the invulnerable style of their architecture shows how lightly peace hovers over these regions. In the ardor of the summer time, life in one of these barracks must be anything but a thing to be desired.

But not alone because of their impregnable mold and almost inassassable locations are these huts rendered safe from attack. More or less attached to these guards are a number of Herzegovinian and Bosnian spies and scouts. It is the duty of these men—who are in the pay of Austria—to report all movements of troops or bodies of men of any description, in Albania and Montenegro. Each hut is garrisoned by eight or ten men, and such posts are found not only along the frontier, but even in the interior districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These barracks are known as "Voeikner Barraken," from the name of their inventor, an officer.—[Unidentified.]

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## One of California's Most Useful Trees.

### WONDERFUL WOOD.

#### SOME OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE writer is cautioned by the editor to make this article conservative. Therefore, in making a plea for the planting of eucalypts on every available acre in California, in order to meet the growing demand for timber, it is proposed to make the Forest Service of our national government lay the foundation by showing through their reports that our rapidly-diminishing supply of all kinds of timber is little short of appalling, and that we are facing a more acute crisis in this respect than ever confronted any nation of the world.

Circular 129 of the Forest Service states: "Every American who is abreast of current affairs is aware that the forests of the country are being cut down much faster than they are growing, but few have any very definite idea of just how much more wood is being cut than is being produced, nor of how long it may be, under present conditions and methods, before certain woods, now abundant, will be used up."

The estimates of standing timber in the United States are by no means satisfactory. The most detailed statistics range roughly from 1400 to 2000 billion feet. Assuming a stumpage of 1400 billion feet, an annual use of 100 billion feet, and neglecting growth in the calculation, the exhaustion of our timber supply is indicated in fourteen years."

Regarding a waning hardwood supply as compared with the increased supply of other materials which are in part substitutes, circular 116 states: "The hardwood lumber cut in 1899, according to the census, was 8,634,021 thousand feet; in 1906 it had fallen to 7,315,491 thousand feet, a decrease of 15.3 per cent. This decrease took place during a period when American industries sprang forward at a pace unparalleled; when there was the strongest demand ever known for every class of structural material; when the output of pig iron increased 15 per cent, and that of cement 132.17 per cent. . . . The most notable shrinkage has been in the leading hard woods to which the public has been so long accustomed. Oak, which in 1899 furnished over half the entire output of hardwood lumber, fell off 36.5 per cent. Yellow poplar, which in 1899 was second among hard woods in quantity produced, fell off 37.9 per cent. Elm, the great standard in slack cooperage, went down 50.8 per cent. Cottonwood and ash, largely used in many industries, lost, respectively, 36.4 and 20.3 per cent. Although almost all possible new woods have been brought into use, there has been a shrinkage in the total output of 15.3 per cent."

This bulletin closes with these ominous words: "The inevitable conclusion is that there are lean years close ahead in the use of hardwood timber. There is sure to be a gap between the supply which exists and the supply which will have to be provided. How large that gap will be depends upon how soon and how effectively we begin to make provision for the future supply. The present indications are that in spite of the best we can do there will be a shortage of hard woods running through at least fifteen years. How acute that shortage may become and how serious a check it will put upon the industries concerned cannot now be foretold. That it will strike at the very foundation of some of the country's most important industries is unquestionable. This much is true beyond doubt—that we are dangerously near a hardwood famine and have made no provision against it."

Circular 97 states: "Every person in the United States is using over six times as much wood as he would use if he were in Europe. The country as a whole consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all of the forests of the United States grow in the meantime. The average acre of forest lays up a store of only ten cubic feet annually, whereas it ought to be laying up at least thirty cubic feet in order to furnish the products taken out of it."

Other circulars and bulletins covering other phases of timber supply could be quoted to show that all industries dependent upon wood are feeling the already heavy but increasing pressure. Paper mills using wood pulp are shown by government reports to be importing more wood from Canada each year, while all our exports dependent upon timber supply are falling off. One circular states: "Only 780,222 gallons of wood alcohol were exported in 1906, as compared with 1,097,451 gallons in 1905. The average price per gallon increased from 55 cents in 1905 to 59.8 cents in 1906." We have for years been importing woods for finishing from Australia, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. Australia, supposed to contain an almost exhaustless supply of the finest hard woods, is already feeling the effects of a world-wide drain upon her forests. Every Australian colony has had to pass severe restrictive forest laws in order to prevent the wasteful destruction of the natural forests. So rapid has been the depletion in some States that good eucalyptus timber of some species is already becoming scarce, and new forest acts are being passed every few years. The State of Victoria has one which just became effective on January 1 of the present year that is far more protective than any heretofore in force. Forest protection is also receiving more attention in all parts of the continent. There is no question that our own diminishing timber supply and the frantic efforts of our Forest Service to stay the hand of the despoiler will prove a still greater stimulus toward protection of Australia's eucalyptus forests. J. Blackburne, Forest Inspector of Victoria, writes me (a few months since) as follows: "I regret to say that in Victoria the timber of some of our best species is now becoming scarce. . . . We already find it difficult to supply our public works and State railways with our choice hard woods (formerly so abundant) for constructive and maintenance purposes, and some of our other Australian States are experiencing like difficulties."

Enough has been quoted to prove that we are in-

deed facing a most serious crisis and the whole country feels it, though less acutely on this Coast than elsewhere; for, as J. J. Hill said in a recent speech: "The New England supply is gone, the Northwest furnishes only small growths that would have been rejected thirty years ago, and the South has reached its maximum production and has begun to decline. Only on the Pacific Coast is there now any considerable body of good timber." That this "considerable body of good timber" is wholly inadequate to either supply the demand or stem the exhaustion, is shown by the reports of foreign purchases by American corporations. One will suffice, showing the largest contract ever let for railroad ties. A press dispatch from Honolulu states: "The Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company, which recently contracted with the Santa Fé Railroad for cutting and delivering several millions of ohia (local name) cross ties, has just made a sub-contract with Ariele Bros., a well-known contracting firm of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, for the cutting of 2,500,000 ordinary ties and 10,000,000 feet board measure of switch ties. The sub-contractors take the timber from the stump and deliver it ready for shipment from the mills. The contract calls for the completion of the job within five years' time, and about 350 men will be put into the woods within the next few weeks."

The question naturally arises: "What is being done to stem this exhaustless tide of consumption, and how soon may we expect relief?" In Forest Service bulletin 118 it is recorded that Uncle Sam's men have been looking up trees suitable for logging in the Southern Appalachians and find those available to be from 60 to 200 years old. Two million two hundred and fifty thousand trees have been set out this year by the Pennsylvania Railroad with what a good many people will think a long look into the future. The trees are red oak, Scotch pine, locust and catalpa, some slow and others quick in growth—the idea that the quick ones will provide a supply of ties in about twenty years, while for the slow ones a wait of forty years will be necessary. In this one railroad system 5,000,000 ties are used every year. Railroad men are watching with a good deal of interest the outcome of the experiments being made by the Louisville and Nashville in securing material for ties from catalpa trees planted along the line of the road. Acres of them have been planted during the past three or four years along the Short Line and on the St. Louis division, as well as in Alabama and Florida.

What is of peculiar interest to Californians is that even this slow-process eastern forestry pays, and pays well. An estimate of values and returns on some Catalpa species and black locust groves, planted in Ohio fifteen to twenty-five years ago, has recently been made by a representative of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Careful figures were made and it was found that eight catalpa groves from twenty-one to twenty-five years old, none of which had received careful attention in the way of pruning, cultivation or thinning, and most of which had been planted too closely, showed an average yield of 2777 posts per acre, 63 per cent. of which were first-class, valued at \$238 per acre, or \$10.30 per acre each year since the trees were planted.

In the face of all the foregoing it would hardly be expected that the United States would be a heavy exporter of woods, yet in just one branch—farm machinery—we ship more than any other country and the volume increases with the years. The one point in the whole matter of vital interest to Californians is: What may we do to supply the demand, and what are the prospects of remunerative returns? After more than a score of years of careful study and observation, coupled with the growing of eucalypts, I am convinced that in the Australian eucalyptus we have trees which in ten years produce finer lumber, in the same quantity, than any trees that may grow in the Eastern States in three times ten years. No matter if millions of eastern acres were planted today with the best obtainable, not an acre would be available for lumber purposes when the present supply is exhausted. By planting now we may have a goodly size in our eucalyptus by the end of the thirteen or fifteen years set for forest extinction by Forest Service circular 129. It needs no shrewd business calculation to prove that if every available acre in California was planted this year, the resultant timber would be entirely consumed by the national demand in a few weeks, when the present supply is exhausted. No finer outlook was ever placed before the California land owner.

Many serious mistakes have in the past been made by our California planters of eucalypts; so serious, in fact, that many still hesitate to embrace one of the brightest planting outlooks that ever faced the land owners of a large portion of our State. Unscrupulous or ignorant persons have held out bright promises to prospective planters of heavy returns from planting eucalypts upon otherwise useless lands. Planting these trees upon such land for any other purpose except the utilization of otherwise waste acres is folly, and even then many acres are so planted that were better left bare so far as pecuniary returns are concerned.

Too many seem to have gained the erroneous impression that the continent of Australia is covered with vast forests of eucalypts, over hill and dale, consisting of giant trees in inexhaustible numbers. The facts are that but a small portion of Australia is so fortunately provided, though some shrubs and small trees in the eucalypt family grow upon the desert sands, having, however, no commercial value. Nearly all the species especially desirable for timber and lumber purposes grow in good soil along water courses, and in many parts of Australia one may stand on the mountains and trace the water courses merely by the superior growth of eucalypts in the adjacent bottom lands. In Western Australia some of the very best timber trees grow only on soil with an iron-stone base, and on soil largely granite they dwindle to mere shrubs. What will our California growers do with these species? Experiment has proven that it is necessary to plant such species, in this State, in lands which abound in humus. Soil of a peaty nature, or where good prairie sod or rank herbaceous weeds predominate, are the soils best suited, yet planters will persist in setting them out in dry, sandy washes or on still drier hillsides. Eucalypts,

like all other crops, do best in the best soils and the best of cultivation and irrigation.

The fact of greatest interest to our growers, from the value of the timber and the rapidity of growth, is that in the United States only, a portion of the State of California and a very limited area in the zone may grow even the harder and poorer species of eucalypts. The native range of the eucalypts in parts of Australia (in every State,) Tasmania, Guinea, Timor and one only of the Moluccas. Their cultivated range now extends to every part of the globe having a tropic or sub-tropic climate, parts of North, South and Central America, the West Indies, northern and southern Africa and eastern Asia. In Australia the native range varies from the desert to the swamps and from the mountain tops, in both dry and wet situations, grow in such a variety of soils and climates that vary from the tallest trees in the world, to low shrubs. Species have been found to withstand our harshest winters, but none of the more desirable species will stand many degrees of continuous frost, and only a dozen or so of species are of prime importance for intending planters.

Some remarkable tests have been made with eucalypts which have proven some of the species to be the strongest woods in the world. The strength of the weakest of the West Australian eucalypts has been proven by government tests to be equal to that of iron and 20 per cent. greater than that of the best Pines driven in seaside wharves have, after years' service, been withdrawn and found to be perfectly sound. Telegraph poles tested after three years' service gave results only 5 per cent. below average of unused seasoned timbers. Wagons in use for fifteen years showed no deterioration, the auger marks still showing in the bolt holes. Driven under water for thirty-five years were found to be as good as ever. As a "sawn" timber, Eucalyptus cornuta, known as yate, is probably the strongest in the world being far ahead of the rest of the Australian woods in every variety of test; and in one trial with this timber a breaking load of 17½ square inch was recorded, a value only 3½ times that usually specified for wrought iron of equal quality.

Woods tested in California have only secured the good opinion we have gained through American and other government reports. In Central California they have used the timber commercially, and fuel, far more than we of the South. Heavy wagons are now in use that are claimed to be the strongest and most durable ever built in America. The head of the firm turning out this lumber, T. J. Leslie, president of the Hardwood Planing Mill, San José, has the following to say about eucalyptus: "It is the best hard wood in California today for general work. This wood is used in lieu of second-growth mahogany, ash and oak, and is considered equal to them. This lumber, when seasoned and worked in regular sizes, retails at our mill at 14 cents per board foot. It has been used here in San José for violins and musical instruments and is pronounced very good by competent musicians. We secured one blue spruce in the Naglee Park Tract that measured over four feet in diameter and cut about 4000 feet of lumber in three cords of wood."

Fuel is the poorest use to which eucalyptus will put. The timber is too valuable, and oil, gas and electricity are too easily and cheaply obtained and in the future will probably drive wood out of the market as a fuel. Yet the returns from this source on land dedicated for no other purpose and costing nothing have annually have yielded returns impossible with any other crop under like circumstances. Out at Compton Ward, a well-known orchardist, told me of a grove planted to eucalyptus about fifteen years ago, which was too wet for other purposes, that has paid him more than allowing it to grow up to weeds. Seven years later it was cut for fuel, and owing to too much water in the following winter and spring, about one-half the number of trees died. The remainder were well cared for and grew as they would, until when they were sold on the stump, the planter agreeing to pay \$3.75 a cord for all his mesquite course under such circumstances they would not be sold for wood and there was much waste, but the returns for the sparsely covered acre were still.

Frank Wheeler of Claremont says of some trees netted over \$10 each for one cutting: "I cut a row of forty-seven trees on the one side of land recently bought, which trees had been cut for fuel ten years ago. We cut and split sixty-six cords at \$1.75 a cord; total cost, \$264."

I sold 20 cords at \$10.....  
15 cords at \$11.....  
31 cords at \$12.....

Cost .....

"There were in all forty-seven trees. The former owner of this ranch had cut his trees down at least five feet from the ground. Had they been cut nearer to the surface we should have got, at the least, eight more cords of wood—the butts were too large and the logs were not cut through them this year—so we had to go to the old place again. As a business proposition a grove is an A No. 1 investment. The variety here is globulus."

#### First Wedding in Village in Eight Years.

For the first time in eight years the wedding rang recently after the morning service at the church of Lindsell, Essex, which has been almost deserted owing to the dilapidation and decay of the tattered. Two laborers who have been waiting for "Sweet Auburn" for cottages for some years last week tied the bride to the altar, and the few villagers left on occasion a memorable one.—[London Standard]

THE  
IN



#### 150 RECIPES FOR SPANISH DISHES

50 SOUPS; 100 SALADS; 427 RECIPES FOR MEATS, ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND THE LIKE; 130 RECIPES OF COOKING METHODS; 100 RECIPES FOR PREPARATION

prevented at Lowell, Ariz. He has admitted the crime, though he claims that two others were implicated. They had crawled into the woman's house to rob her of \$3000, which they were informed she had in hiding. When they failed to find the money, they hacked

ton Estate.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

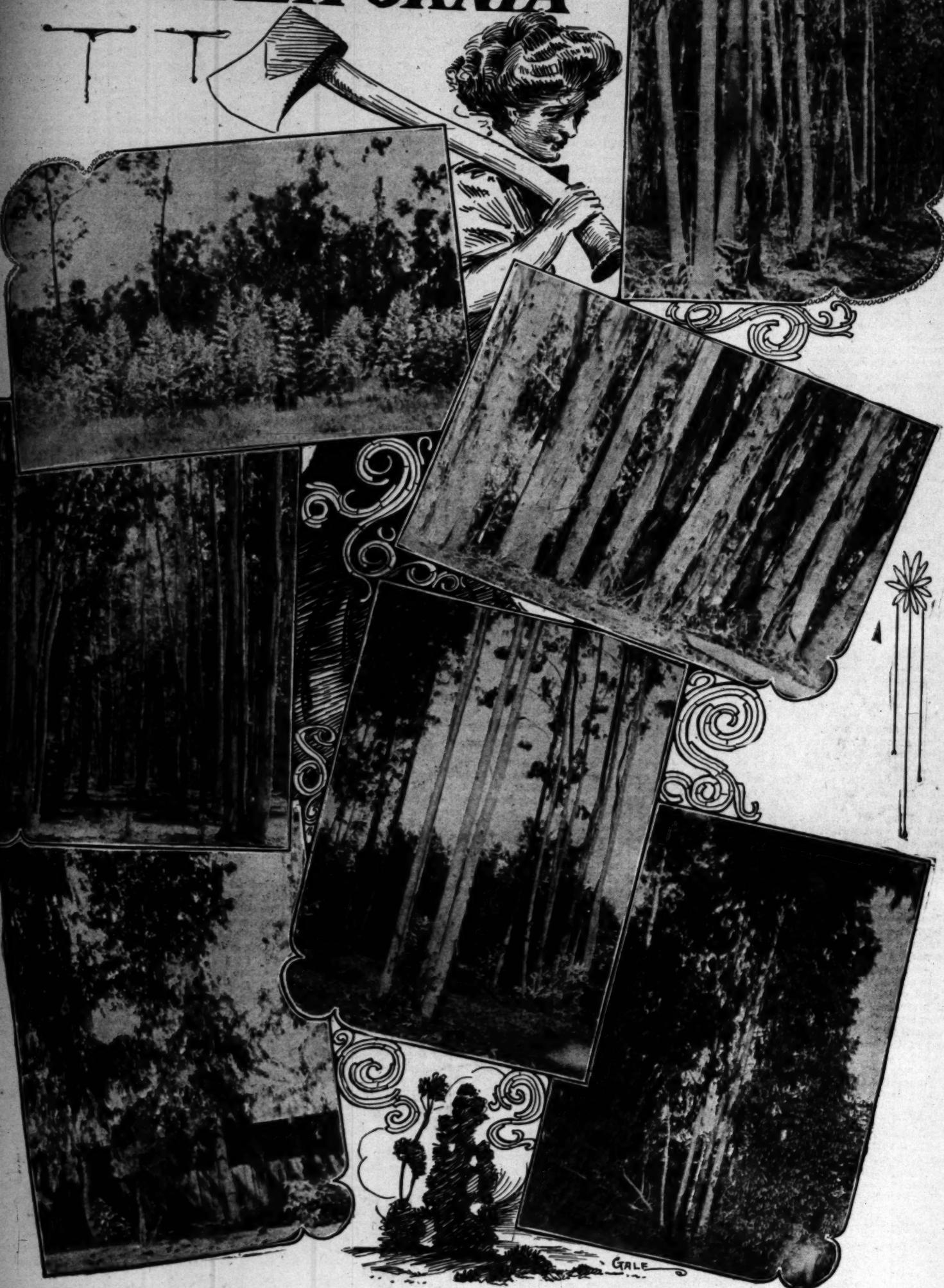
CORONA, Jan. 29.—City Clerk Herbert Ashley Wood, who had been in frail health for a number of years, died this morning at his home on West

assault with intent to murder A. L. Kreiss, a business associate in a brick concern.

Riggins, who had been drinking, attacked Kreiss with a gun on Thanksgiving Day. Riggins' attorney fought hard for a change of venue, and much

Residents of Tewksbury, Mass., have voted to erect a statue to the late Emperor Meiji of Japan. The statue will be made of bronze and will be erected in front of the Japanese Consulate in Boston. The statue will be a copy of the one in Tokyo, Japan.

# THE EUCALYPTUS IN CALIFORNIA



best in the best soils and with irrigation.

Interest to our growers, aside timber and the rapidity of its growth, is only a portion of the United States only a portion of a very limited area in America. The harder and poorer species of eucalyptus is all over the world. Tasmania, New Zealand, the Molucca Islands, now extends to every part of the or sub-tropic climate—being and Central America, Mexico, and southern Africa and south—the native range varies from the dry and wet situations. They of soils and climates that they can in the world, to low shrubs hard to withstand our hottest seasons. More desirable species will stand more frost, and only a half-acre of prime importance to our

is have been made with eucalyptus some of the species to be the world. The strength of the Australian eucalyptus has been found to be equal to that of hickory, than that of the best oak. Wharves have, after seventy years drawn and found to be perpendicular only 5 per cent. below the original timbers. Wagon bolsters showed no deterioration, the wood in the bolt holes. Beams five years were found to be as strong as timber. Eucalyptus coriacea, probably the strongest in the world, rest of the Australian hard wood of test; and in one tensile test taking load of 17½ tons per square foot, a value only 2½ tons below that of wrought iron of ordinary

California have only corroborated what we gained through Australian reports. In Central California it is grown commercially, aside from the South. Heavy mountains that are claimed to be the highest ever built in America, and cutting out this lumber, T. J. Gifford Hardwood Planing Mills, San Jose, say about eucalyptus: "In California today for high-grade timber in lieu of second-growth timber is considered equal to any of the seasoned and worked out in our mill at 14 cents per foot. San Jose for violins and other instruments is pronounced very fine by us. We secured one blue gum tree that measured over five feet in diameter at 4000 feet of lumber besides

the to which eucalyptus could be valuable, and oil, gas and electricity cheaply obtained and in the future wood out of the market as from this source on lands being cleared and costing nothing for our furnaces impossible with any other substance. Out at Compton, Nelson, orchardist, told me of an acre cut fifteen years ago, on land that has paid much better up to weeds. Seven years ago owing to too much water during the spring, about one-fourth of the remainder were unthinned as they would, until recently the stump, the purchaser's cord for all his men cut. Of instances they would not call there was much waste, but the total covered acre were \$315.

Montgomery says of some trees that he has cut down: "I cut down a tree on the one side of land I have had been cut for fuel for split sixty-six cords at \$4 per cord."

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## The Power of Adelphus.

WHICH TELLS OF THE LADY DRUMMER'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

By a Special Contributor.

"WHAT'S de metter mit you? You seek?" Opening her eyes, Agda saw—with pleasure for the first time—"that little pig artist," Adelphus. At her affirmative nod, he hastened to bring her a glass of water. Having sipped it, she began to revive, and was correspondingly grateful for his aid.

That was a blue day for the little drummer, when she made her first trip to San Diego. She felt that she was not in condition for either business or pleasure—and she had meant the excursion to include both; for it was the time of the Cabrillo celebration, and she expected to find the "City of Bay'n' Climate" filled with visitors, whose purse strings would be relaxed for the festive occasion; thereby—as she hoped—creating a demand among the dealers for her pretty wares.

With the continuous swaying of the car her faintness had increased, and she had leaned back in her chair, with closed eyes, thinking, apprehensively, of arriving, ill—in a strange city.

Adelphus seated himself beside her and talked volubly and candidly of his affairs, past, present and future, blinking his little pig-like eyes at her through lids which were entirely lashless.

As the train rolled in at their station, Adelphus seized Agda's grip and ran ahead, like an impulsive boy, leaving her to follow as best she could in the crowd.

At the door of the car she met two young Germans whom she knew and liked. They were employed by Adelphus as collectors, in connection with his portrait work.

Hopfer, who was the younger of the two, and rather boyish, said they had come down to help Adelphus "skin the town." They gallantly assisted Agda to alight from the car—a difficult matter in the crowd—and to find Adelphus and her precious grip, which contained valuable samples to be used by her in forwarding her business.

In the hope of benefiting her rather fragile health by the travel such work involved, Agda Bowen had become a drummer for the small curio business of which she was part owner.

They found Adelphus engaging a bus for transportation of his party to their rooms.

"You had better come mit us to lodgings, Miss," he said. "It will be cheaper dan de hotel, und de rooms are just as good."

He always addressed her as "Miss," though Agda was a widow.

She hesitated; she did not like to stop at a lodging-house in a strange place, but if she was to be ill, and therefore idle, she could not afford to ignore that word "cheaper." A weak tremor through her limbs decided her to act upon his suggestion.

Altheim and Hopfer sprang forward to assist her into the bus. The "Pig" had already seated himself within it.

"Never was lady better attended," she said, smiling languidly; then, feeling faint, she sank back in her seat and closed her eyes, not to open them until Adelphus, springing up, as the bus stopped, announced that they had arrived.

Adelphus had wisely secured rooms in advance for his party, and he hastened to engage the only remaining vacant one for Agda.

She retired to it at once, declining supper, which the artist offered to bring from a near-by restaurant; and she soon sought the rest of her couch, in the hope of being sufficiently recovered on the morrow to get about and see something of the city.

But as she was sinking into dreamy repose she was startled by what seemed to her half-awakened senses a thunderous knock at her door. With thumping heart she arose, and, with woman's precaution, asked through the keyhole:

"Who is it?"

Altheim's voice replied, and opening the door a little way, she saw his dim form in the dark hallway.

He put a cold flask into her hand, apparently finding it by instinct, for the darkness, where she stood, was Climberian. "Please take a pull at that," he said. "It is brandy, and will do you good. I was worried about you—alone and ill."

"Thank you, you are kind." She tried to feel grateful, but could not at once forgive him for the fright he had given her.

"Good-night," she said curtly, and closed and locked the door. But she followed his advice regarding the disposal of the brandy, and again dropped into bed—and to sleep.

She arose next morning still tremulously weak. Adelphus appeared at her door, his light-colored little eyes blinking benignly, his yellow tusks exposed in a cheerful smile.

"You must come to breakfast mit me, Miss," he said. "Breakfast und sunshine will make you all right again."

Agda thought she owed him that much for his kindness of the previous day, so they sauntered out upon the plaza, Agda's slender stature rising nearly a head taller than that of the Finlander.

They entered a restaurant facing the plaza. "I order for you a good breakfast," said Adelphus, with a benevolent grin; and turning to the waiter, he said, pomposely: "Weiss kaffé und schnails, for two." Agda's apprehensions regarding the "schnails"—as an edible—were relieved when she saw the twisted buns that did duty under that name served with the coffee.

Adelphus chatted good-humoredly, indifferent to her inattention.

At length he said, with what he fondly thought was an engaging smile:

"I tell you what, Miss, since you are unable to work for yourself, work for ME today. I give you easy work, und you den earn your expenses."

"What is the work?"

"Yust writing postals."

"Very well; I think I am equal to that." When they returned to their lodgings she set to work at once, writing at a desk in his studio, while he worked at a portrait, near her. He had set up his easel, and worked as complacently as if he were permanently established.

He was a remarkably rapid worker and a good artist, but—money being a paramount consideration with him—he made a business, instead of a profession, of his art, keeping numerous agents employed to take orders for portraits, which he hired done by cheap "lightning" artists; and the better class of these he retouched, thus furnishing a presentable portrait at a very low price.

Agda wrote post cards to numerous people—all living in or near San Diego—notifying them that the pictures ordered by them were completed, and requesting their immediate inspection of them at the studio.

The addresses were furnished by coupons handed her by Adelphus, who told her that all the orders had been secured and the pictures finished within the past six weeks.

Making a rapid estimate of the cost of work and materials, she found that he would clear, in so short a time, about \$4000 from that vicinity. She began almost to RESPECT him.

He chattered incessantly, as he worked with finger and rag—talking slowly and working fast.

The portrait—a soft pastel—was that of a young woman.

"You see dis picture?" he said, pausing to let his eyes gaze at her through their pink bald lids.

"Yes, and I think her very lovely. Who is she?"

"She IS handsome, und—better still—she is RICH."

"Who is she?" repeated Agda.

"She is a widow, living at Chicago."

Agda making no further comment, he continued: "I am going to MARRY her."

"WHAT?" Agda looked with new interest at both Adelphus and the picture.

"Why not?" he said, as if she had objected. "She is young, handsome und RICH. Why not?"

Why not, indeed? Agda shuddered at the thought of that lovely woman becoming the wife of the swinish-looking creature before her.

"You know her, then?" she remarked, merely to say something.

His reply astonished her. "No, I do not know her, but—I MARRY her."

As this ambiguous statement elicited no question, he continued:

"I have a friend in Chicago; he talks to her of me; by-und-by I go dare—und we marry."

Again Agda shuddered, looking at his coarse, cheasy face; but she had no desire to laugh at his bravado. She suddenly felt that beneath that commonplace exterior was an indomitable will.

Suddenly she found herself in a weird condition; all things around her appeared unreal, as if in a dream; all excepting the face in the picture, which now looked at her appealingly. Then came to her a strange premonition of evil for the woman on whose pictured face she gazed.

It was borne strongly in upon her mind that Adelphus would do as he had said; that the beautiful creature was doomed to become his wife; and with a creepy chill of horror stealing over her head and spine, she was gazing at a scene of the tragedy that was to result from that marriage.

The dream feeling soon passed, but the conviction remained.

"Don't do this thing," she said earnestly. "It is wrong to think of it."

Adelphus laughed, as he put the finished picture carelessly down against the wall, where its eyes still seemed to look up at her appealingly. She returned the look with the compassionate feeling of gazing on one foredoomed to sorrow.

She continued to write, but silently; there seemed a weird gloom in even the sunshine streaming in upon her through the bay window.

"There!" she said, after a time, putting the last card on the heap, "all are written." She felt very tired; after all, it had been no easy task, writing those post cards.

"Come in tomorrow und help me 'touch up'; you will see some fun," said Adelphus.

"Fun?"

"Yes; people will begin to come, in answer to dose postals; den dare will be kicking."

"Oh! About frames?"

Adelphus explained some of his methods, of which he seemed very proud.

"You see, my agent visits a lady, to solicit her order for a portrait. She like de samples, but says she is too poo-er. He says: 'Madam, you have, perhaps, a likeness of a dear child whose image you would like to preserve, in living colors; let me see de photograph, Madam.' She bring de photograph, und when he finds he cannot get her order, he says: 'Madam, I tell you what it is; dot is such a schweet child, dot I make you a portrait of it mit-out charge, yust because it will be a fine advertisement of our work.' Den he hands her one of dose printed coupons und tells her to write on it her name und address; which she does, und—we have her order for a portrait."

"Den, when she gets one of dose postals, she comes und sees de picture of her child, und is delighted. I show her de moldings, und say: 'What frame will you select for your picture, Madam?' She say she really cannot afford to buy a frame yust now; und I say: 'But, Madam, we furnish frames for all our paintings; we charge you so little for de portrait we must make a small profit on de frame also.'

"She say my agent said de picture should cost her nothing, und he spoke not of a frame. Den I get mad,

und say: "For what do you take me, Madam? Do you think I work for noting?" Und I say I have no time to waste und must put her order in de hands of a collector. She cry—but in de end she pay me."

Agda loathed him for the detestable look of malignation with which he boasted of his practice of torturing money from credulous women.

She had known of his method of obtaining money from patrons for frames—unexpectedly to them—but as this was done, usually, by artfully exhibiting the pictures in frames, to such advantage that the admiring patron became willing victim, she had only thought of it as a legitimate trick of the trade.

Altheim and Hopfer were busy all day, delivering and collecting; at evening they invited Agda into the studio, where they had little lunches of "wienies," "boiled kase," and beer or coffee—a Bohemian spread not disdained by Agda, whose spontaneous wit added to the jollity of the occasion.

On the third morning after her arrival in the big little city, Agda had an annoying surprise. She had put the finishing touches to her street toilet—having decided that she was well enough to venture out to reconnoiter with a view to business—when Adelphus came in at the open door of her room, looking like a caricature of a cherub, with arms outspread, for wings. He came hastily to her and closed the wings around her waist, saying:

"My dear Miss, will you marry me? I want you to mein weib."

"What?" She flung him off with amazed disgust. "What do you mean?"

"I want you for mein weib," he said again; but he did not attempt another embrace.

The expression of the rotund face was so ludicrous between assurance and apprehension—that her eyes evaporated and she gave way to a peal of laughter. When she could control her mirth she said:

"Why, you little—CREATURE! what put THAT notion into your head?" Then she added: "I thought you meant to marry the lady of the picture."

"So I did; but now I prefer you. If you will have me, I shall trow her over."

"Throw her over? You have not got her yet."

"I can get her if I want her; but I want you." And he began to set forth reasons for her acceptance of his offer, ending with:

"Besides, you can be such help to me in my business. You could manage de home studio altogether."

Without a word Agda took him by the shoulders, and turned him about toward the door, marched him from the room. Then she locked the door and walked away without so much as a glance at him, where he stood in the hallway stupidly staring after her.

But if he was disconcerted at her summary rejection of him, he was not vanquished, for she heard him call to her: "You better think it over, Miss," as she went down the stairway.

This episode decided her to remove to the hotel. She found it filled with gay people; many of them descendants of the Spanish settlers who helped to make the early history of California.

Having established herself at the hotel, Agda called forth to interview the dealers in her pretty curios. She found them courteous and liberal, and her business matters were soon arranged. She little guessed how much of her easy success was due to the unusual pleasure in her patrons in being waited on by a charming "pig drummer" in a clinging silk crepe dress and a "piggy" hat.

With Harry Altheim, to whom she gave permission to call on her at the hotel—she gave herself up to enjoyment of the festivities; visiting the warships lying at anchor on the bay; viewing the parade of native Indians, and afterward their weird dance; and even attending the "bull fight," at Coronado; which, however, (as she was glad to see) proved a farce—the bull having disdainfully turned tail to the gay-blanketed matador, and positively refusing to fight, sulking in a corner of the corral which served as arena.

At the close of the last day of the fiesta she was glad to steal away from the crowd for a moonlight drive with Harry Altheim, who was making rapid progress in his friendly regard.

Having viewed the beauteous effect of the moonlight on the water, as they drove along the cliff by the sea, they returned by way of the old adobe house where Loma was married to her Indian lover; Agda must, of course, add to its dilapidation (caused chiefly by vandalism of tourists) by asking Altheim to climb up from its tumbling roof—delighting him by saying she meant to decorate the tile with a painting of the sun with its surroundings of drooping pepper trees, as a souvenir of her pleasant drive.

The beauty of the night tempted them into a rambling drive; and it was so late when Agda was set down at her hotel that she thanked her lucky stars that the gaiety of the season made people charitable.

It was a year later when Agda again saw any member of the Adelphus party. She was waiting for her train at the depot, when Harry Altheim approached her. He was blissfully ignorant of the havoc her sweet face and charming manner had made in that young man's heart when they were so unconventionally thrown into each other's society at San Diego.

Greetings exchanged, she said:

"What has become of the Pig?"

"I am here to meet him," said Altheim. "He telegraphed me from San Diego to meet him here."

"So you are still in his service?"

"Yes, I am not so fortunate as Hopfer; he has found more congenial position."

"You know Adelphus has lost his wife?" he said.

"Lost his wife? He married, then, and his wife dead—so soon?"

"Not dead," said Altheim, with a smile at her "soon."

"She has only run away from him."

"Who wouldn't? But I am sorry for the poor blar-

January 31, 1900.]

for of course if she left him it was happy. Whom did he hoodoo into?

"Hoodoo" seems to be the right that she claims he married her a "widow lady" from Chicago.

"Not the one he SAID he should be of the picture?"

"The same," said Altheim; and he turned to Altheim: "Have you heard noting?"

"Nothing," said Altheim, who was delegated by his employer to try to

Altheim began to tell of his effort Adelphus cut him short—fairly pulling

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satisfied. Whom did he hoodoo into marrying him?"

"Hoodoo" seems to be the right word. It appears that she claims he married her against her will. He married a "widow lady" from Chicago."

"Not the one he SAID he should marry—not the lady of the picture?"

"The same," said Altheim; and before Agda had time to comment on the strange fulfillment of the boast, Adelphus had made to her, the train had rolled in, and he was running toward them, his hands outstretched to her in greeting.

"Oh, my dear Miss!" he said. "I am all busted up; mein weib has left me!" Not waiting for her condonance, he turned to Altheim:

"Have you heard not'ing?"

"Nothing," said Altheim, who had apparently been besieged by his employer to try to trace his runaway wife.

Altheim began to tell of his efforts in the matter, but Adelphus cut him short—fairly pulling him in the direction of the city, where he supposed his wife to be concealed.

"Good-by, Miss," he called to her, as he hurried away. "I see you later und explain everting." Which, however, he did not do.

Harry Altheim lifted his hat, with a rather homesick look at her, and Agda entered her car and was soon whisked away to other scenes.

The next knowledge she had of Adelphus and his wife, was through a newspaper she was reading while again en route.

There was a catch-headline, telling of the suicide of a woman at San Diego, and mentioning that peculiar circumstances had attended the tragedy. Agda felt a queer sensation—remembering her strange presence in the studio of Adelphus—when she read that the unfortunate suicide was his wife. With growing horror she read the details, exactly describing the tragedy she had foreseen.

It was recounted that several months previous to the time of her death, the wretched woman had appealed for protection to a Los Angeles citizen, whom she knew to have been a fellow lodge member with her former husband in the order of Masons.

To him she told a weird tale of persecution, as practiced on her by Adelphus, who, she claimed, had by his mere force of his will compelled her to marry him, having deliberately sought her acquaintance for that purpose. He then, by some uncanny influence, had induced her to give him the better part of her large fortune—having first brought her to a strange locality, away from her friends. And having lost the money in unwise speculations, he had been persecuting her, through strange practices, to compel her to yield to him her remaining funds, which, she said, she would gladly do if by so doing she could be assured of immunity from his loathed society.

The old gentleman to whom she fled for protection gave her the shelter of his roof, but when he saw an advertisement in the papers, in which Adelphus promised his wife entire freedom from his presence if she would return to her home, he advised her to return, half-suspecting that imagination and "nerves" had much to do with her fears. Adelphus he had never seen.

She took his advice, looking, when she left him, as if she were hopelessly yielding to a dread fate stronger than herself.

Adelphus permitted her to again become established in her home before renewing his persecutions. Then he broke his promise, insolently intruding on her, almost daily, though he did not, at first, insist on living in the same house with her.

His visits had such an effect on her weakened nerves that one day when he had forced his way into her bedroom, where she stood at bay, grown suddenly frantic in her fear and loathing of him, she gathered in her hands the ends of a long silken curtain, draping a window near which she stood, and knotted it into a rope about her throat; then before he could divine her purpose, she had sprung through the open window; the curtain held fast to the pole, which crashed down against the casing, where it was held by her suspended weight—and the beautiful victim of the Pig's cupidity was dead!

A vivid recollection of her strange, waking dream gave Agda a feeling of personal regret—almost of responsibility—for the lovely woman's fate; she vaguely wondered if she might have averted the tragedy by warning her of the premonition she had had of it—but decided that doubtless this would have been ignored as a mental vagary.

For a time there hung upon her spirit the feeling of one whose memory has been recalled a half-forgotten sorrow, by a troubled dream.

Since then she has given her troublesome heart into the keeping of a practical young lawyer, who is no other person than Harry Altheim; he having found courage to seek her and tell her of his love, when he had, at last, successfully established himself in his chosen profession. And, possibly because he has taken such care of her that her health has greatly improved, she is no longer visited by psychic visions which, her husband says, trouble only those afflicted with "nerves."

But sometimes Agda finds herself wondering why she had been destined to foresee the sad fate of the woman whose pictured face alone she had seen; and indulging in strange speculations concerning "reincarnation" and "karma," and "astral pictures;" wondering if she had known the woman in some past life, and had therefore been drawn by the wheel of fate into some cognizance of her life here, and if in some dim future they two shall meet and know each other.

ADELIA BEE ADAMS.

Mrs. Gillet: Did that famous Arctic explorer promise to come to your reception?

Mrs. Perry: Yes; he says he will be here unless it's too cold a night.—[Harper's Bazar.]

## Love's Dependence.

HOW ELIZA CARTER'S VISION WAS MADE CLEAVER.

By a Special Contributor.

**A**LL I've got to say about it, Liza, is that you belong to those stiff-necked generations that the Bible's too polite to call plain fools!" The jerk with which Mrs. Pomroy drew the haircloth rocker closer to the snapping comfort of the big open fireplace in the living-room of the little California bungalow forcibly concluded her indignant outburst.

A small red spot not from the heat of the fire burned on the thin cheeks of the tall, angular New England woman standing before the blaze, and her gray eyes flashed through tears.

"But, Jane," she cried, "it hurts! You can't understand how much it hurts!"

"We Californians have pride as well as other folks, Liza Carter!" Mrs. Pomroy answered severely; then a sly twinkle played at the corners of the solemn line of her lips. "I'll admit, though, that out here in this blessed land of sunshine our pride doesn't get frozen stiff and icy like it does back in Massachusetts!"

For a moment, the click of her knitting needles was the only sound, but although her eyes were riveted upon the red worsted, she was taking count of her racing thoughts rather than her flying stitches.

"If your money had been spent foolishly, Liza, it would be a different matter," she began again. "But you added ten years to their lives bringing your father and mother out here, and as many to your own life, I'll be bound, from the satisfaction of knowing that in his last long illness your father didn't express a wish that you didn't gratify. You've lived a shut-in life too long to start out earning your own living. Besides, you're not strong enough after wearing yourself to frazzles sitting up nights. And here is Grace Norton—who you tell me has been next door to a sister to you from your pitiful days up—able and eager to take care of you, and you cutting up these ridiculous capers every time her check comes because you can't bear being under 'obligations' to any one!"

There was still a rebellious light in Miss Carter's gray eyes, but she had no opportunity to formulate an answering argument, for as she stooped to brush away a powdery puff of ashes that had trickled upon the spotless andirons there came a step upon the porch and three little raps upon the door.

"Myra Hollister!" she exclaimed, and a welcoming note ran out in the voice that called its quick "Come in!"

The opening door flung sunshine into the room and the eager brightness of a young girl with sparkling brown eyes and rosy dimpling cheeks.

"No, I can't sit down." Myra lifted smiling lips to each old lady's kiss. "My motor car waits without," she laughed. "I only ran in on my way to town to ask Miss Eliza if I could exchange her book at the library. I've corrected all the mid-term examination papers—the kiddies really did famously well!—and I'm celebrating by taking a Saturday afternoon off for a spin."

The library book was produced with its accompanying careful list, and the elderly women, muffed in shawls, followed the young girl out to the porch and watched her mount her wheel and dart down the country road like a glad bird on the wing.

"It does beat everything," Mrs. Pomroy exclaimed, "the success that slip of a girl makes at school teaching! I hear she's the youngest teacher in the county and the smartest. Wasn't it lucky she got through the Normal before her dad died and left her without a cent!"

Miss Carter's eyes wistfully followed the cloud of dust trailing after the vanishing wheel. For an instant the thought of her own lost youth that had seen visions and dreamed dreams brought an ache of memory, then the joy of service, years of self-sacrifice for the father and mother now laid asleep in God's garden of peace, flooded her heart with thanksgiving, and very sweet and gentle was the voice that remonstrated with Mrs. Pomroy, who spoke of leavetaking before the customary cup of tea.

They sipped the amber nectar slowly—to the crisp accompaniment of golden brown seed cakes made from a receipt handed down in the Carter family from the days of the Mayflower. Then Miss Carter brought in her dishpan and mop and washed the hundred-year-old china—it was white sprigged in gold—as ceremoniously as though giving a baby its bath, and Mrs. Pomroy wiped and patted with the same cautious importance that she would have exhibited had the slippery infant been handed over to her for the finishing touches.

As the two came out of the house—Miss Carter to walk "a piece down the road"—the setting sun, its rim broken upon a spur of Madrone Mountain, was spilling its glory upon bending sky and lifting hills. In the valley the early twilight had already drifted dusky, and the end of the stretch of road before them as it lost itself among heavy trees, was blurred with blotches of shadow.

"How queer it looks down there!" murmured Mrs. Pomroy with pointing finger. "Like branches fallen into the middle of the road! Why, Liza, they're men and women moving about—picking off the leaves!"

Miss Carter quickened her pace, her sharp eyes peering into the distance. Suddenly, something seemed to snap at her throat, her lungs, her heart.

"It's not branches!" she gasped. "There's an overturned carriage—and a horse held by a rope—and—and—Jane, somebody's lying on the grass by the roadside!"

As they ran forward, the little Peterson boy who de-

livered the Weekly Independent panted to meet them, his freckled face alight with excitement.

"An awful accident!" he announced with shrill importance. "Wakefield's horse broke loose from the hitching post front of Simpson's store and made for home like mad. He ran into the school teacher as she came whizzing out of Dolby's gateway on her wheel. The kerridge smashed against the trees, then the hoss stood still, meek as a sheep. They've gone after Doc White for the school teacher, but I guess maybe she's dead already."

They found Myra lying where she had been tossed, none daring to move her without the doctor's word of authority, as pitiful moans followed the gentlest attempt. The little frightened group of women could only minister to her by kneeling in turn and tenderly wiping away the blood that trickled down her white cheek from a ragged cut on her forehead, all efforts to restore her to consciousness unavailing.

At last the sound of hoofbeats broke the silence, and the next moment Doc White sprang down from his sweating mare, Bill Dolby by good luck having waylaid him on his afternoon rounds.

Under Doc's supervision the injured girl was borne into the Dolby farmhouse. Some one went after drugs; some one for the doctor's case of instruments. Sarah Hilton, a nurse by instinct and the training that comes from years of caring for country neighbors, hurried to Myra's bedside.

Then they waited. For days life hung upon a thread, but the shuttle of youth began to weave anew—little by little, swifter and stronger, and hope trembled in the hearts of those who loved her.

Worn out from watching and anxiety, Miss Carter, who had not left the Dolbys since the day of the accident, sleeping dressed upon

## Some Leading Cartoons of the Day.



January 31, 1909.]

## Good Short Stories

## BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Compiled for The Times

## The Rare Bear.

MISS GERALDINE FARRAR, at a hotel in Philadelphia, marveled over the hotel manager's dislike of dogs. "No one objects to a nice little dog," he said, "but over here they fear a dog as much as a bear."

"But that is a story, a bear story, and the beginning."

"A party of easterners went bear hunting. Pete Wilson led the party, and boasted of his skill as a bear killer. They were on the hunt, and Pete grieved terribly."

"This is good enough grub," he was pitched into a cold can of preserved meal in the world, in my opinion, is a turn over a log fire."

"Gimme bear," Pete growled, one day.

"Look out!" cried a neighbor. "There's a bear behind you, man!"

Pete gave one look. It was a bear. He turned very pale, and bounded off in a run.

"We thought you liked bear?" they called after him on his return.

"So I do," said Pete, "but that is enough done."

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## Half and Half.

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY, at the meeting of woman suffrage, said:

"If we were braver, we'd have had a revolution ago."

We try bravely to win our rights,

a little Long Island girl who had her other day.

"Now, if you are brave at the

mother, on your return I will give you fortitude in the chair, remember, and you will be richer."

"Then on the child's return:

"Well, did you show fortitude?" her mother asked.

"It hurted awful," said the little girl.

She need give me a half a dollar, for a fine twenty-tude."

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## Unjoshable.

LIEUT. FRANK LAHM, the noted aviator, was reading the paper on military aeronautics just read before the Pennsylvania National convention at Harrisburg.

"This science," said Lieut. Lahm, "is going to receive from the army the attention it deserves. The next war, ere long, will be fought in the air. Our fighters still remain, in the main, as ignorant as—well, as the young country.

A young country chap once got a joshing. He was very cautious in his new home because he was green. He kept accordingly for joshers.

"A sober old maid entered the grocery store.

"I want some bird seed, please," she said.

"The new clerk sneered and answered,

"No, ye don't, lady. Ye can't josh from eggs, not seeds."

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## Boys Will Be Boys.

HIS hitherto unpublished story (cause unknown,) manifests the truth that "Men are only boys grown tall, and change much, after all."

During the administration of President Harrison, his Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, and his Secretary of Agriculture, Uncle Rusk, became intimate friends—almost like brothers. Mr. Wanamaker was a business man, and Mr. Rusk was a man of very large proportions; a man who might have met Goliath of Gath, without any difficulty.

The Postmaster-General very often took a walk with Uncle Rusk, and gave him a pinch, very much as a boy might give a girl—a sort of love squeeze. This occurred at meetings of the Cabinet, but almost whenever they met.

One morning, after a meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Wanamaker again, I'm going to pick him up, throw him over my shoulder, and just sit on him."

"It might do him some good," replied Mr. Wanamaker, "for he seems to be irrepressible."

Two or three weeks passed away, and when all of the other members of the Cabinet parted from the Cabinet-room, Mr. Wanamaker pinched the big arm of Mr. Rusk, and started to run away. Instantly started after him, his white hair and long coat flying along. Round and round they raced for about a minute, the two of them laughing and smiling. The outcome

January 31, 1909.]

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZIN.

149

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Compiled for The Times.

## The Bare Bear.

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"No one objects to a nice little dog abroad," she said. "Over here they fear a dog as much as Pete Wilson does."

"But that is a story, a bear story, and I must begin at the beginning."

"A party of easterners went bear hunting in California. Pete Wilson led the party, and day and night he boasted of his skill as a bear killer. They got no bear on the hunt, and Pete grieved terribly."

"This is good enough grub," he would say, as he pitched into a cold can of preserved meat, "but the finest meal in the world, in my opinion, is a bear steak, grilled to a turn over a log fire."

"Gimme bear," Pete growled, one day. "Gimme a good bear brile. I'm gettin' sick of this canned stuff."

"Look out!" cried a neighbor. "There's a bear right behind you, man!"

"Pete gave one look. It was a bear, sure enough. He turned very pale, and bounded off into the woods."

"We thought you liked bear?" they said sarcastically to him on his return.

"So I do," said Pete, "but that feller wasn't well enough done."

\* \* \*

## Half and Half.

**M**RS. CLARENCE MACKAY, at the end of an address on woman suffrage, said:

"If we were braver, we'd have had the suffrage long ago. We try bravely to win our rights, but we are like a little Long Island girl who had her tooth pulled the other day."

"Now, if you are brave at the dentist's," said her mother, "on your return I will give you a dollar. Show fortitude in the chair, remember, and you'll be a dollar richer."

"Then on the child's return:

"Well, did you show fortitude?" her mother asked.

"It hurted awful," said the little girl, "and you just need give me a half a dollar, for a fink I only showed twenty-tude."

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"This science," said Lieut. Lahn, "is only just beginning to receive from the army the attention it deserves. All wars, ere long, will be fought in the air, but the mass of our fighters still remain, in the matter of aeronautics, as ignorant as—well, as the young grocer from the country."

"A young country chap once got a job in a city grocery. He was very cautious in his new birth—they had told him at home that the city people would try to josh him because he was green. He kept a sharp lookout accordingly for joshers."

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\* \* \*

## Boys Will Be Boys.

**T**HIS hitherto unpublished story (unpublished because unknown,) manifests the truth of the saying that "Men are only boys grown tall, and hearts don't change much, after all."

During the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, his Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, and his Secretary of Agriculture, "Uncle Jerry" Rusk, became intimate friends—almost like college chums. Mr. Wanamaker was a business man. Mr. Rusk was a farmer. Mr. Wanamaker was a man of average size, physically. Mr. Rusk was a man of very large physical proportions; a man who might have gone forth to meet Goliath of Gath, without a sling and five small stones from the brook; without any weapons other than those given to him by nature.

The Postmaster-General very often took the Secretary of Agriculture by the arm and gave his big friend a pinch, very much as a boy might pinch a laughing girl—a sort of love squeeze. This occurred not only at meetings of the Cabinet, but almost wherever they happened to meet.

One morning, after a meeting of the Cabinet, "Uncle Jerry" made semi-complaint to President Harrison, saying:

"Mr. President, if John Wanamaker ever pinches me again, I'm going to pick him up, throw him down, and just sit on him."

"It might do him some good," replied the President, "for he seems to be irrepressible."

Two or three weeks passed away, and, one afternoon, when all of the other members of the Cabinet had departed from the Cabinet-room, Postmaster-General Wanamaker pinched the big arm of his giant friend, and started to run away. Instantly, "Uncle Jerry" started after him, his white hair and long beard waving as he plunged along. Round and round the Cabinet table they raced for about a minute, the President looking on, and smiling. The outcome was inevitable.

"Uncle Jerry" caught his tormentor, picked him off the floor bodily, and laid him down near the President. Then he completed the carrying out of his threat by sitting on him. When he finished the fun, Secretary Rusk arose and said:

"Mr. President, I guess that will cool him off a bit, won't it?"

"I'm afraid not," replied the President. "He'll be after you some time again. You two remind me of Thompson's 'Old Homestead,' and the saying: 'Boys will be boys. Once a man, twice a child.'"

\* \* \*

## Typical.

**T**HE chorus girl is the rose wreath on the bowl, the foam on the wave, of frenzied finance," said the fashionable florist, Joseph Fleischman, of New York. He was discussing his failure, which had been caused by the failure of a number of rich Wall-street patrons, and he said philosophically:

"The millionaire who, bent on making the chorus girl's life a bed of violets and orchids, orders her \$500 or \$600 worth of flowers a week, belongs to the class that is pinched first when a financial stringency comes. Crash! goes the money market, the frenzied financier and the florist go into liquidation, but the chorus girl goes on forever."

Mr. Fleischman smiled and shook his head.

"These chorus girls!" he said. "I know the type. One of the prettiest of chorus girls married a young Newport plutocrat last year. For the honeymoon they went abroad. A friend of theirs dropped in the other day, and I asked him how they were getting on."

"Jack," said my visitor, "would have run through his whole fortune if it hadn't been for that pretty wife of his."

"Go on!" said I. "How did she prevent it?"

"Spent it all herself," said he.

\* \* \*

## Mark Twain's Discount.

**S**EVENTY-THREE is no joke," said Mark Twain on his seventy-third birthday. "You can't discount seventy-three the way you could discount books in book stores thirty or forty years ago."

"In a book store, back in the '80's, I saw a fat historical work one day."

"How much is this?" said I.

"Three fifty said the clerk."

"And what discount does a publisher get?"

"Forty per cent. is the usual publishers' discount, sir," the clerk replied, and he figured it out on a little pocket pad.

"I am an author as well as a publisher," I went on. "Do authors get a discount, too?"

"Certainly, sir. Forty per cent., the same as publishers." He did a little more figuring.

"Do you allow anything to preachers?"

"Twenty per cent.," said the clerk.

"Well, I am an itinerant Methodist preacher," I said.

"Very good," said the clerk gravely, and he put that down, too.

"Furthermore," I went on, "I am a member of the human race. Don't I get 10 per cent. for that?"

The clerk nodded and put it down, and I tucked the book under my arm and started for the door.

"I have no money with me today," I said. "You know my address. Send round the bill in the morning."

"Bill?" said the clerk, as he finished his figuring. "Why, 35 cents is due you, sir."

\* \* \*

## Statistics.

**M**ISS MARY COLEMAN is one of the most brilliant leaders of the suffragette cause in New York. Miss Coleman is a lawyer, and perhaps it is her legal training that makes her so skillful in putting down those wrong-headed men who interrupt suffragette speeches.

From the platform the other day Miss Coleman referred, with a slight sneer, to the old-fogey person who holds woman's place to be the home.

"And that's right, too," an old-fogey with white whiskers shouted from a back seat. "Woman's place is the home!"

"Ah," retorted Miss Coleman, with a smile, "the world is full of men like you, my friend—men who rant about woman's place being the home, and who have two or three typewriter daughters bringing money in to them every Saturday."

But the old-fogey person was not to be put down, and after the meeting was over he buttonholed Miss Coleman and began a long and prosy argument. In the midst of his argument, striking his palm with his clenched fist, he shouted:

"What do statistics show?"

"Statistics!" Miss Coleman interrupted. "Well, as a rule they show nothing except plodding, patient industry on the part of the rather stupid person who collects them."

And with a nod and a smile she escaped.

\* \* \*

## A Good Citizen.

**S**ECRETARY STRAUSS of the Department of Commerce and Labor spoke at a recent meeting in Washington on "Democracy."

He said that the democratic form of government was the most difficult of all forms because it demanded from every citizen a great deal of unselfish work. In a monarchy, men were paid lavishly to rule. But in a democracy, if it was to succeed, every citizen, without any thought of pay, must shoulder his share of the laborious work of the state.

"The good citizen of a democracy," said Mr. Strauss, "must be from first to last unselfish. To the very end he must consider his fellows' good."

"There was a humble slave in the palace of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid who deserved to live in a democracy. The caliph had in his audience chamber twenty rare vases, and it was written in the laws of Bagdad that he

widespread. At one point in Manitoba it was 30 below, but moderating. It was 10 below at La Crosse, Wis. It was 15 above at Knoxville, Tenn., and 5 above in Chicago.

Considerable snow fell in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Lower Michigan reports that snow is still falling below

who should have the misfortune to break one of these vases would pay the penalty with his life.

"This slave one day broke a vase. He was instantly seized, tried, and condemned to death. But the caliph had no sooner pronounced sentence on him than he turned and, walking calmly to the other nineteen vases, with one sweep of the arm destroyed them all.

"Wretch," the caliph thundered, "why have you done that barbarous deed?"

"To save the lives of nineteen of my fellow-countrymen," the doomed slave replied.

[Copyright, 1909, by Estelle Klauder.]

## The Same Trouble.

**T**HE girl's undeniable beauty, as well as the undeniably assistance she had given it, first attracted attention to her as she and a lady companion took a seat in a comfortably-filled suburban car. A tolerant smile which ran around her vicinity was courteously hidden behind numerous newspapers as she said:

"Oh dear! I simply can't do a thing with my hair since I washed it."

A little later the goddess again placed two perfectly-gloved hands upon her golden crown of beauty and was heard to say:

"My gracious! I'm having more trouble with my hair. I washed it yesterday, and I simply can't do a thing with it."

This time the smile was not so well hidden. When a remark of similar import was made five minutes later the smile was almost audible; but with each repetition it became less a sign of amusement and more one of disgust. At last the two college boys could stand it no longer. One of them rose and went to the back of the car. A moment later the other also rose, but for some reason seemed unable to make satisfactory progress, stumbling and catching at seats to support himself.

"What's the matter, Charley?" came from the back of the car.

"Oh dear! I washed my feet last night, and I simply can't do a thing with them."

B. F.

## Young America.

**M**ARTHA had been naughty, so naughty that the punishment had been severe. Martha thought it too severe, and decided that she would run away from a home where people were unjust, unreasonable and cruel. She stayed away two hours; then the pangs of homesickness overcame her and she went back. To her great surprise, there was no demonstration over her return; every one had been so busy that her absence was unnoticed. Martha felt that something must be said, so in order to attract attention to her return, she remarked:

"I see you have the same old cat!"

In 1880 we moved West. The land was the same everywhere—not a rock in sight. I suspect my little boy was wishing he could have some one to play with; at any rate, he left his trench-digging and came into the house with a very sober little face. "Mamma, can God do everything?"

"Yes."

"Everything He has a mind to?"

"Yes, everything."

"Is there anything He can't do?"

"No; everything is possible with God."

"Could He make a rock so big He couldn't lift it, mamma?"

What could I say?

Louise was just 4 years old when one day she came to her mother and said: "Mother dear, I see so nervous!"

Her mother, believing the child was repeating words she had heard some older person say, told her to run on and play—that she was too young to be nervous. But Louise insisted, and her mother finally asked her how it felt to be nervous.

She answered, drawing her little shoulders up and clinching her fists tightly: "I des feel in a hurry all over me."

Hurrying out on hearing a commotion, I found that it was my little 3-year-old sister, Muriel, whose cap and hair were covered with blood. As soon as I had bathed her head and quieted her, I asked her the cause of the accident.

"I threw that brick up for God to catch," was the reply, "and He didn't catch it."

Stories of human interest and entertainment are daily passing in unpretentious review before the school teachers; those people who are blessed with the closest intimacies with the little men and women confidentially and confidently committed to their care.

Little Harry Granger, 4 years old, stood on the front steps of a country school near Waynesboro, Pa., during recess, and threw one of his pennies to the agile monkey who accompanied a peripatetic organ grinder. Running to Miss Rhone, his teacher, he exclaimed, while clapping his hands with delight:

"Teacher, teacher. The little monkey picked up my penny and gave it to his father."

Our little William, aged 4, is very fond of cheese. One day he heard his mother speaking about fishing for drowned persons, and he instantly said: "Mother, if I get drowned, you won't have any trouble fishing me out, if you bait the line with cheese."—[Delineator.]

Miss Sallie Sparks, a teacher in Washington, once asked a class: "Why is the Connecticut River so named?"

"I know why," responded James Blackburn, 11 years old, "it's because it CONNECTS Vermont and New Hampshire, and it CUTS through Massachusetts."

S. D. F.

It is almost certain that Los Angeles and San Pedro will get what they seek despite the one-man war waged by Senator Savage.



unds.

couldn't help hearing the  
old boys, splendid old  
mustaches, and chin tufts,  
other paraphernalia.  
After this evening, Cunnel,

didn't buy seats till this  
got were six rows back  
you were in the orchestra.

orchestra," said the first  
with me. We all agreed  
thrill's play. The com-  
pany. And do you  
that d-d niggah did about  
per's Weekly.

His Bill!

John F. Ryan, a pros-  
t., was before Surro-  
ing as to work he had  
ministratrix of the estate  
ng.

"I said the surrogate;  
for \$210, while in your  
do you explain it?"

work was not necessary,  
plied the plumber.

in the courtroom until  
ly, warmly commended  
ork World.

spitment and flattery is  
eira.—[New York Press.]



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## The City Beautiful—Its Avenues, Streets, Parks and Lakes.

### PARK PLANTING.

#### SOME COMMON MISTAKES AND SUGGES- TIONS FOR AVOIDING THEM.

This season of the year many of our lesser cities and towns will take up the matter of acquiring and planting park areas. Mistakes are bound to be made in planting, for man is fallible, but the more common ones may be avoided. Man out of doors often makes the same mistakes common to the housewife. If she finds a dark corner in her house she immediately places a bright object there or hangs a flashy picture on the wall above. In the lightest places she hangs the darkest picture or places the dullest piece of furniture. In this way all is made alike, no variation, consequently no interest. If variety is the spice of life we should aim to have it in all things, not by decorating in hasty fashion, but in a natural way. Make the dark areas darker—gloom is expected and looked for in such places. Make the light spots brighter for the same reason; you will then have contrast which gives a pleasing variety and is at the same time harmonious.

Many Southern California towns have park areas of such diversified topography and all this natural beauty is so often nullified by grading or injudicious and unnatural planting. Cañon sides should be planted with trees and shrubs of dark color—somber-hued natives preferably to deepen the gloom. Keep the whole tone dark, and if any dark-leaved plants of heavy foliage are used, use them in these places. On the ridge plant trees and shrubs of bright colors—light, pleasing shades of green—and of foliage light and feathery in make-up. Thus do we heighten natural effects, accentuate the depth of the cañons the height of the hills and enhance still of natural beauty to be seen. If cañons open to east or west, plant the shady side with dark material and the sunny side with bright and light foliage. If any trees or shrubs have yellowish foliage, keep them in the light. Those with purple leaves should be kept in the dark. Aim in this way to intensify lights and shadows, and do not seek to work against nature. Neither should you plant in a haphazard fashion without previous study of the situation. This unstudied, methodless manner of planting is largely responsible for the lack of beauty and interest in our Los Angeles parks.

#### The Bottle Tree.

In spite of the fact that many complain of the conventional growth of the Victorian Bottle Tree (*Sterculia diversifolia*), it is still one of the most popular for street planting. Many thousands are each year planted in and about Los Angeles, and the demand has in no wise abated during the last year or two. When young it is the handsomest tree that aligns our streets, and again, with great age it is a grand subject. From three to ten years of age it is stiff and not at all a graceful tree.

#### Bottle Tree in Dry Sections.

Not only is the pepper the most beautiful and umbrous tree for shade about the house and the grounds in general, but it is, for several reasons, the very best street tree for hot, dry sections. Man has ransacked the globe for trees to plant in our most arid sections, but for ornamental purposes no country has produced a successful rival to the pepper tree. Others may surpass it in some one point, but when the full tale is told, the pepper tree will be found by far the best for either yard or street use in our hottest and driest situations.

#### Bottle Tree Guards.

The most used protector provided for our street trees is a redwood stake used to keep the tree straight for the first two or three years, but wholly inadequate in preventing injury by gnawing horses. The most effective guards for young trees are made by driving in the ground four redwood stakes about two inches square and covering these with wire mesh. These guards should always be as high as the tree, and care should be taken to make necessary additions to the height as the tree grows. The municipality should have charge of all street-tree protection and provide suitable guards for all.

#### The American Elm.

Where a deciduous street tree is needed, the American elm is fairly satisfactory, doing best in our coolest sections, though not succeeding in Southern California as it does north of the Tehachapi. In our State it is not attacked by the destructive insects that defoliate it on the Atlantic Coast. Several species have been tried, but none has proved more satisfactory than the American or white elm (*Ulmus Americana*), though the cork-taxed and the English species have both been considerably planted in Central California.

#### The Tulip Tree.

Among the deciduous trees available for street planting in Southern California none are more beautiful than the tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Any one in Los Angeles or vicinity who doubts this statement should look at the grand pair situated at the entrance to the old H. N. Rust place, on Monterey Road, South Pasadena. In every State in the Union and every country in the world where the climate will allow of its healthful growth, it is a universal favorite. It is found in the eastern part of our country from Canada down to Louisiana and in some parts grows to an immense size. Trees are not uncommon 60 to 100 feet high and from 8 to 10 feet in diameter near the ground. Where a deciduous tree is desired, either on the street or in the garden, the tulip tree is certainly entitled to considera-

tion. No deciduous trees about Los Angeles present a more handsome appearance than the two above noted, and when in the fullness and freshness of their spring foliage they will well repay a visit by the tree lover.

#### Local School Gardens.

A great deal of interest is being taken in school gardens and in home gardens belonging to school children. During the first year of school gardens in a district not much change is noticed in the home surroundings, but as the work progressed the interest deepened until at three years very few homes of the pupils attending but show marked improvement.

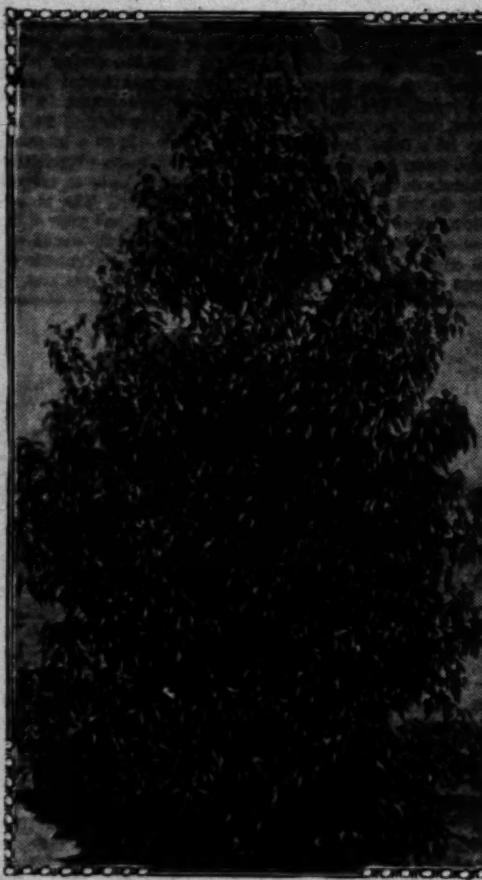
Over near the east end of the First-street bridge stands the Utah-street school, where gardening has been in vogue for three years. A large per cent. of the children in attendance are of foreign birth or of foreign parentage. Three years ago the writer was present at a meeting of children and parents who resided in this district and not more than half of the mothers present could understand English. Since that time most of

common enough in California to be cause for alarm, yet children should be cautioned against chewing wood or some poisonous properties.

"I see that a New York professor reforms bad boys with piano music."

"I hope he bears in mind that some pianos need reforming quite as much as bad boys do."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

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VICTORIAN BOTTLE TREE.

them have learned to speak our language through their children who attend school, but best of all they have learned, also from the children, the use of some of our more common plants in the decoration of their humble homes. Few indeed of the dooryards are now here, and many are little short of "bowers of beauty." More help is desired in this district from those interested in the work and who will visit both school and home gardens and aid, by instruction and words of cheer, to further this grand work.

#### Choosing Street Trees.

The season of planting is now at hand, and street trees will be planted throughout the State by tens of thousands. Before choosing the sort you will plant, look about in your neighborhood and note what ones seem best adapted to your soil and climatic conditions. A general recommendation of a few sorts for Southern California might help some, but we have such a varied country that specific recommendations for one section may not hold good fifty miles away in any direction. Experience is the best teacher, and those trees which have best succeeded locally are the ones you should plant in future.

#### Mild Smoke and Dust.

Where a street tree is desired that will stand an excess of smoke and dust as is the case in extensive factory districts none will prove more satisfactory than the "Chinese Tree of Heaven" (*Allianthus glandulosa*). It is not one of our most handsome trees, is deciduous, not a favorite in California, yet where a tree is needed for endurance rather than beauty the allianthus is to be recommended, for it is as little concerned about soil as about atmosphere and can be depended upon for a fair appearance under almost any conditions.

#### The Common Box Poisonous.

The Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) has a disagreeable odor and taste. It has poisoned both man and animals. It has been fraudulently used in Europe instead of hops in beer and proved very injurious. It is scarcely

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## Practical Poultry Culture in the Southwest.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF STANDARD-BRED POULTRY AND THE PEOPLE WHO GROW IT.

### A PRACTICABLE HOUSE.

ONE WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE FOR  
FOURTEEN YEARS.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

**NOTE.**—Short articles of a practical nature are cordially solicited from breeders and fanciers, relating their experience with poultry, giving their successes as well as failures. The writer will be glad, in so far as lies in his power, to answer inquiries of public interest bearing on any phase of an enlightened poultry culture, such as feeding and management, disease and its prevention, marketing, etc. The co-operation of utility breeders and fanciers is cordially solicited, to the end that the best thought and practice in an enlightened poultry culture may find a healthy expression in these columns.

In Southern California, poultry needs draught-proof houses, but light and inexpensive ones are quite as durable and sanitary. The illustration shows the likeness of one, which has been in use fourteen years. It is a narrow shed-like house three and a half feet by five feet on the ground, with a door place taking up most of one end. It needs no door, and should face west or south according to special location. Its frame is substantial, but it has no floor and the roosts are three in number facing the door place. It was neatly covered with shingles fourteen years ago, a shingle mode of putting them on being adopted. The roof was shingled with shingles also. Good whitewashing has seemed to preserve it, as it shows serious wear only in the roof. Nest boxes are in the back of the house, the back perch running a foot front of the row of boxes, and are a foot higher than the perches. A cover to the nest boxes should be hinged to fall in a slant over the boxes, and be raised and buttoned up to the end of the house, at the morning feed. At the night feed, it should be let down to keep fowls from night perching on the edge of the nest boxes, the feeds being made at the proper time. If trap nests are used, of course the slant can remain stationary. The perches are up from the ground a third of the height of the door, which is five feet, or about twenty inches. For heavy fowls which do not fly, they should be lower. They are flat, four inches across, resting in sockets cut out of a frame brace, and are movable. Liquid lice killer paints the perches and sockets every week, and precludes the possibility of mites in the house, and limits the hostage of body lice to inhospitable parts on the back of the fowl, which can be made untenable by powdering the fowls on the back. Then is no need of a droppings board under each perch, as the droppings can fall on earth, and be removed once a week at least. Along one side of the house at the bottom is an open stretch five inches wide, which causes a draft over the droppings, drawing out of the house any filth odor, and drying the droppings not removed every day. If one is bothered with hungry cats or wild creatures at night, prowling about and disturbing the fowls, a wire door should swing in the door place, and the open stretch for drafting over the droppings should be wired. With a high, wire fence making the run, the wired door and stretch are seldom necessary.

The house will hold ten or twelve fowls on the two back perches. They will only enter the house by way of the first perch, and the first perch is designed, because it keeps the feet of the fowls off the ground room of the house, and cleaner feet couch under them at night. A hen goes in to the nest boxes over three perches and cleans her feet for the nest.

Strong handles are nailed to the sides of the house and project front and back, as can be seen in the illustration. The house being three and a half feet wide, a man can face the house and by the handles lift his end of it over upon freshly-made ground. Going to the back and its handles, he can lift the back end over, and fresh earth, sunned and soft, constitutes the floor of the house. By moving the house each week to a fresh ground, a sweet place can be easily maintained. Two men, one at each end, can carry the house about. With a portable run, laying hens can sport in the orchard, and no permanent abode be assigned them, yet their confinement in the small, portable run conserves their energies for the egg basket. People renting homes can afford to keep hens better, by having portable houses.

#### Onions.

Now is a time especial for planting onion sets, and the poultier who has not tried growing onions for poultry will delight in the venture and regret the past. It may not be profitable to grow onions for the family while such good ones are so reasonably grown by big growers for family trade, but to grow for poultry, as well, offers inducement. The tops of onions are most eagerly sought; but to over-feed with them is serious, as it is possible to taint eggs and flesh with onion. To cut the tops in with other feed flavors all, and onions are a great nerve tonic. During and immediately after the moult, this tonic is most desirable. Hens fed much green, eat carrot tops indifferently, but if a few blades of onion green are cut in with them, they will eat with zest. Carrot tops are very good green for the young stock and all should be coaxed to eat them. The strong green foods at noon are far better than grain, and the cost of them to the family hen can be made a mite. If combs do not reddish, buy young onions and cut tops all up fine and feed at the rate of one onion to three hens, in the noon feed of greens.

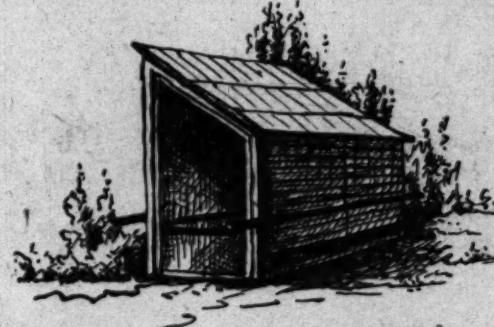
To sow onion seeds is profitable to a careful gardener, but the return will be small this year, as seeds sown now will make sets for the next season. It is much work to the inexperienced to grow small seeds, and onion seeds are quite as small as any. It is well to let the gardener grow the sets, and twenty-five cents worth of sets will make amazing returns. Make the ground deep and rich with well rotted manure, the

compost from the hen manure offering a round of poultry usefulness. Keep the bed well watered unless the winter rains show down often. In many, indeed, most instances, the only trouble one is put to is making the ground well, getting the bulbs or sets at the seed store and putting them carefully in, at this time of the year. In the summer one must water every day to keep an onion bed green.

No tonic can be supplied the wet mash equal to a big onion cut up in fine bits. This time of the year one must beware of feeding rotten layers, which are often the outer ones of the onion. A bit of rotten onion will spoil a whole mash. If the tops are cut into the mash, the green will show up so temptingly the hens will pull the mash all over in an effort to find another bit, and spoil appetite for the rest of the good things which they had better eat happily. Anything a hen so much desires will be found to have quality if reasonably fed.

#### An Insult—Bad Egg.

When an old breeder of fancy fowls, advertising eggs for breeding at a fancy price, in a reliable journal, receives a post card from a fellow asking if he guarantees the fertility of the eggs, he may justly feel insulted. But the people who insult us are a consideration, and it is the part of valor to deal gently with the erring. The fellow may not know better, but he had better hustle and learn. We do not know about newcomers in our midst, but we want them. A newcomer behind an ad. may be a fake, but probably he is not. It is a business proposition to advertise, and every business proposition simmers down to a personal one. Fakes have to travel; they do not advertise long in one locality. The steady fellow, who stays and breeds and advertises year after year can't be a fake. Only a fake knowingly sends out bad eggs. A good breeder, once in awhile, unknowingly sends out infertile eggs, but he will seek you out, if



A DRAUGHT-PROOF POULTRY HOUSE.

you have bought and makes good. It is not a business proposition not to make good at every turn, and the fellow who asks for a guarantee becomes a curious presence. The old breeders believe that he is a bad egg himself and ignore him, and he certainly has the appearance of one. People who expect bad returns make bad returns themselves. We judge others by ourselves, and one must have been seriously bitten by a fake, to spend the rest of his life suspecting all people. Here's pity to the disgruntled! And pray note that no industry thrives without a good foundation, and that we are a thriving people at industry. He is a degenerate who expects to be unjustly dealt with and wants a guarantee delivered before goods, when he buys of an old firm.

The amateur has to compete with fakes in his first advertising, if there chance to be fakes in his midst, because there have been a few, he must start upon the level of a fake. One year of fair dealing builds for good and he is soon above the poor structure. It is half the battle to start with the stock of an old breeder and of one resident here. He cannot get the best unless a breeder sells out, and no successful breeder sells out to make money. It's too good a thing. But the amateur may get a better start than the older breeder had, and while offering stock for less, he induces a legitimate business. Buying of a reliable amateur is often a business opportunity, as he may sell for little the same costing much of one older in experience. The amateur, who starts with eastern stock and makes much of it, isn't one of us, and may not care to stay long, but find it his line of business to travel. Again, a good fellow with eastern stock is one of us. Anything which betters we want. There are only a few fakes and here's to one:

If you have meditated how you can get two settings of eggs for the price of one, by being smart about fertility, let me tell you, you are already reckoned with. If you don't know, learn that it is impossible to cheat the experienced. A breeder knows how your eggs ought to hatch by the way those have hatched out of the same pens at the same time your eggs went to incubation. A breeder secretly marks his eggs and can tell his own however dobbled. Pray move on!

#### Popular Civic Costumes.

The corporation of the city of London have recently forwarded to certain officers of state and other functionaries gifts of cloth which are annually presented in accordance with a custom many centuries old. Four yards and a half of the best black cloth have been sent to each of the following:

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Treasurer and

Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Remembrancer, the Chamberlain, and the Common Sergeant. The Town Clerk receives six yards of black cloth and six yards of green cloth, and his principal clerk four yards of each.

The origin of the custom is thus explained. In the early periods of history the retainers of great lords, wearing their liveries, were so numerous as to be dangerous both to the King and the law. Many statutes were passed between 1377 and 1504 for the purpose of putting down disorder among the retainers, but no exception was made in favor of guilds and franchises. It is thought, gave rise to the creation of liveries of the several companies, and is supposed to be the foundation of this annual gift of what is called "livery cloth."

Another very old civic custom takes the form of presentation of venison to the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, and certain officers of the corporation by the crown. The Lord Mayor receives four fat does, the Sheriff three, and the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Town Clerk, the Common Sergeant, and the Remembrancer one each. Similar presentations of bucks in the same proportion are made annually in July. These gifts have their origin in the early charters granted to the citizens of London in which their "hunting" were secured to them, and there is in the British Museum an original warrant for six bucks issued to the Lord Mayor in 1428. It is in Norman French, and signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other members of the Privy Council.—[Tit-Bits.]

#### How Sardou Wrote His Plays.

Some time before his death in November last M. Sardou gave to a contributor to the Strand Magazine a full description of his methods of work, his ideas on stage management, and on the art of acting. An article embodying his statements appears in the January number. As regards the actual casting into shape of a comedy or drama, this was how Sardou proceeded:

"First of all, I write out a scenario or sketch of the piece; this consists of a short story or résumé of the plot. . . . Then, when I am in the mood . . . I write, as a rule, at one sitting the first act. When I next take up the work I almost entirely rewrite the scene, leaving it to my faithful and conscientious scribes to make a fair copy. Sometimes I go over in various portions of a play as many as ten times before I am finally satisfied."

His instinct was always to cut down and abbreviate what he had already done. As he wrote, he said, he could see the characters before him and observe the least actions.

Sardou went on to point out that he always wrote the morning; he did not believe in night work. At the time it took him to write a play, he estimated it from three to four months. Regarding the source of his plots, he remarked that everything and anything from an important historical scene to a trivial event in everyday life, suggested plots and inspired his ideas for new plays.

He rose and, opening the doors of a fine library cabinet, displayed rows on rows of what appeared to be letter portfolios, each neatly docketed. "There my you will understand something of my work," he said. "The moment I think of a good idea or plot I open a fresh dossier and put a name on it. As this goes on, any historical fact or newspaper cutting lying on the initial idea is added in, and so in time my plot composes itself and comes to fruition almost without my knowledge that it has done so."

Sardou added that he was very particular as to the historical accuracy of his dramas.—[Westminster Gazette.]

#### Handicapped.

"Why don't you go to work?"

"I would like to, really," replied the son of the man, "but I dread the newspaper notoriety."—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

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Is based on quality and it is quality in Poultry Food produces: eggs, Cheap filler and cheap grain, which make eggs. Midland Poultry Food contains the choicest cereals and animal food the market affords. You can't afford to try and be successful and not result in Midland Poultry Food will produce results for it and see. \$1.95 per sack.

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#### WEST COAST MILL

Los Angeles, Cal.

January 31, 1909.]

#### Started by Argonauts

HOW THE FORTY-NINERS MADE JOE, MO., BOOM.

From New York Sun

ONE of the three largest towns in its position to the discovery of gold yet it was 2000 miles away from which made it wealthy. From a French village consisting of a few rows of wooden houses St. Joseph almost at a bound jumped into cities. When the Argonauts of '49 began across the plains it is estimated that they Joe for every \$2 worth of gold they found taking the pilgrims on the average. St. Joseph was gateway to the great West. The never-vans traveling on the highways converged upon St. Joseph. That was the jumping-off place, post of civilization.

There is an old citizen of Macon who Joseph from '48 to '53, and he remembers the distinctness the westward march of those days than he does his four-year service in the great Civil War. James G. McLean close to the eighties. In his long life he hand at many things, and though he never managed to save any great amount. While an engineer on the Hannibal and St. Louis, he resigned his job to enter the Ninth Army, his idea being that his chances for age were much better in actual service than trying to run a locomotive on a line bordering whackers from end to end.

In a recent talk of the days when the village of St. Joseph was gathering its size and greatness by the levy of tribute from the Mr. McIntosh said:

"Until the discovery of gold in California was a hilly little burg of but little known what a boom was. French fur traders came in with their goods a few weeks in getting rid of their money a little municipality as you ever saw."

"St. Joseph was the only gate to the of the unknown West. You might call it off place. What the gold-seeking pilgrim there he couldn't get anywhere until his team had traversed 1900 weary miles. It was like leaving New York Harbor for a voyage in a rowboat. If your ammunition supply meant starvation or death by the red the grim alternative which the emigrant spirits.

"I was a boy in the memorable days of '48 and '49 and will never forget them. To those hopeful story included between the years 1848 and 1850 was too brief, no narrative of danger so vivid as them. It was an epoch of commercial such as this country had never seen. All after day prairie schooners drawn by one coming into town from every direction, draught steamers from St. Louis arrived five to ten a day laden to the guards provisions and ammunition.

"The capacity of the town to accommodate farers was soon overreached, and a city of up that nearly equaled the city of houses of ten miles every blade of grass had by the oxen and the soil laid bare by the boots of campers. Everybody had to spend it freely. From dawn until far merchants and clerks were busy packing up serviceable stuff and apparel that would keep well, bacon, smoked meat, flour, corn meal, potatoes, coffee, bread. Storerooms and dwellings could hardly be any price unless you had made a contraband rush began.

"Some of the millionaire firms of St. Louis & McCord, Koch, Chew & Co., Tool & Farrel—got their starts in frame shacks or buildings at this period. Many a house thousands of capital was conducting business old log or frame structures that would credit to a cross-roads village in the Old West. You couldn't get anything better. Carpenters were worked to death, and the sawmills to the bone. You could sell anything from a patent-medicine to a bulldog. I was told that a man with a cork leg for the right side to take West case of an unfortunate brush with the Indians, reminded by a friend that the injury in the left leg, went back and purchased the limb.

"It was a cosmopolitan crowd that thronged the streets of St. Joseph in those days. graduates from the New England States but unwashed Indians from Nebraska, Illinois, Southern plantation owners, St. Louis keepers, levee roustabouts, preachers, editors and men of science, all yielding to the seductions of easily-acquired wealth and health, passing through the avenues waiting for the time for that their stock might feed on the way and the pence of hauling grain and hay. Associations formed not only to travel and prospect but so certain were they of finding it in the West that many schemes were planned for invasion before leaving the Missouri River. Poor and many of them come back in after years, dispirited and ragged, like scarecrow buried in the ground.

"The derelictus was contagious, and it the hardest of pleading and the payment

#### 150 RECIPES FOR SPANISH SOUP

SOUP, SALADS, RECIPES FOR BISCUITS, ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND OTHER BREADS; 150 RECIPES FOR COOKING MEATS; 150 RECIPES FOR PREPARING

[January, 31, 1909.]



Household, the Home Senate for Foreign Affairs, the Auditor-General, the Recorder, the Common Sergeant. The yards of black cloth and silk is principal clerk four yards

is thus explained. In the retainers of great lords, so numerous as to be named the laws. Many statutes and 1504 for the purpose of the retainers, but an order of guilds and fraternities of cities and boroughs. This, the creation of liverymen is supposed to be the foundation of what is called "livery."

Custom takes the form of a Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, Corporation by the crown, four fat does, the Sheriff, the Chamberlain, the Town, and the Remembrancer of bucks in the same in July. These gifts and presents granted to the citizens "hunting" were secured to British Museum an original to the Lord Mayor is rich, and signed by the Archbishop of London, and six Council.—[Tit-Bits.]

#### note His Plays.

In November last M. Sarah Strand Magazine a full of work, his ideas on stage of acting. An article appears in the January number, taking shape of a comedy and proceeded:

a scenario or sketch of the sort story or résumé of the am in the mood . . . during the first act. When I most entirely rewrite each and conscientious scrupulous.

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very particular as to the dramas.—[Westminster Gazette]

skipped.  
" replied the son of the rich super notoriety."—[Philadelphia

ET QUALITY  
**Poultry Food**  
Quality in Poultry Food that and cheap grain will not feed. Food contains only the food the market affords. Be successful and not get will produce results. Try

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#### Started by Argonauts.

HOW THE FORTY-NINERS MADE ST. JOE, MO., BOOM.

From New York Sun.

ONE of the three largest towns in Missouri owes its position to the discovery of gold in California; yet it was 2000 miles away from the gold fields which made it wealthy. From a French fur-trading village consisting of a few rows of wooden store buildings St. Joseph almost at a bound jumped into the class of cities. When the Argonauts of '49 began their trek across the plains it is estimated that they left \$5 in St. Joe every \$2 worth of gold they found in California, among the pilgrims on the average. St. Joseph was the gateway to the great West. The never-ending caravan traveling on the highways converged at St. Joseph. That was the jumping-off place, the final outlet of civilization.

There is an old citizen of Macon who resided in St. Joseph from '48 to '53, and he remembers with greater distinctness the westward march of the pilgrims in those days than he does his four-year cavalry service in the great Civil War. James G. McIntosh is now near to the eighties. In his long life he has tried his hand at many things, and though he made good, he never managed to save any great amount of money. While an engineer on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road he resigned his job to enter the Ninth Missouri Cavalry, his idea being that his chances for a green soldier were much better in actual service as a soldier than going to run a locomotive on a line bordered by bushes-groves from end to end.

In a recent talk of the days when the old French village of St. Joseph was gathering its sinews of future greatness by the levy of tribute from the gold seekers Mr. McIntosh said:

"Till the discovery of gold in California St. Joseph was a hilly little burg of but little renown. It had never known what a boom was. Except when the French fur traders came in with their game and spent a few weeks in getting rid of their money it was as busy a little municipality as you ever saw."

"St. Joseph was the only gate to the enchanted land of the unknown West. You might call it the jumping-off place. What the gold-seeking pilgrim didn't obtain there he couldn't get anywhere until his plodding team had traversed 1900 weary miles to the Coast. It was like leaving New York Harbor for an ocean voyage in a rowboat. If your ammunition ran out it simply meant starvation or death by the redskins. It was this grim alternative which the emigrant faced with honest spirits."

"I was a boy in the memorable days of American history included between the years 1848 and 1853, but I will never forget them. To those hopeful travelers no one of the vast gold deposits was too wild to be believed, no narrative of danger so vivid as to deter them. It was an epoch of commercial intoxication such as this country had never seen. All day long day after day prairie schooners drawn by oxen were slowly coming into town from every direction, and the light-faith steamers from St. Louis arrived at the rate of five to ten a day laden to the guards with travelers, provisions and ammunition."

The capacity of the town to accommodate the wayfarers was soon overreached, and a city of tents sprang up that nearly equaled the city of houses. For a radius of ten miles every blade of grass had been nibbled by the oxen and the soil laid bare by wagon wheels and the tools of campers. Everybody had money and was spending it freely. From dawn until far into the night merchants and clerks were busy pulling down and picking up serviceable stuff and apparel and provisions that would keep well, bacon, smoked meats of all kinds, flour, corn meal, potatoes, coffee, brown sugar, etc. Flour-mills and dwellings could hardly be obtained at my price unless you had made a contract before the rush began."

Some of the millionaire firms of St. Joseph—Nave & McCord, Koch, Chew & Co., Too & Farley and many others—got their starts in frame shacks or modest store buildings at this period. Many a house backed by thousands of capital was conducting business in rickety old log or frame structures that would now be a discredit to a cross-roads village in the Ozarks. They wouldn't get anything better. Carpenters and builders were worked to death, and the sawmills never stopped. You could sell anything from a patent-medicine almanac to bulldog. I was told that a man had purchased a cork leg for the right side to take West with him in case of an unfortunate brush with the Indians, and when reminded by a friend that the injury might occur in the left leg, went back and purchased the other."

"It was a cosmopolitan crowd that thronged the oil-lit streets of St. Joseph in those days. College students from the New England States bumped against unwashed Indians from Nebraska, Illinois farmers, Southern plantation owners, St. Louis clerks, shopkeepers, levee roustabouts, preachers, editors, lawyers and men of science, all yielding to the seductive dreams of easily-acquired wealth and health, paraded the St. Joseph avenues waiting for the time for grass to come that their stock might feed on the way and save the expense of hauling grain and hay. Associations and companies formed not only to travel and prospect for gold, but so certain were they of finding it in vast quantities that many schemes were planned for investment of it before leaving the Missouri River. Poor fellows! I saw many of them come back in after years sick, emaciated and ragged, like scarecrow burlesques of their former stalwart selves."

"The derelict was contagious, and it was only by the hardest of pleading and the payment of lavish

wages that employers could keep their men at home at work. The very sight of the covered wagons constantly pouring into town impressed one with the magnitude of the mineral wealth they were destined to convey back home. There was no particular hurry for one to get ahead of the other. Everybody was so completely confident of the inexhaustible mines of rich ore that competition was not looked upon as a thing to be dreaded. Some of the emigrants had strong, brass-bound boxes to carry the precious metal."

"Three ferry boats made their owners wealthy when the warm weather came and the caravans began to move. Every boat carried about three teams, and to meet the demand was run all day and night until the last schooner was placed on the opposite shore and started on its weary way over the wind-beaten plains and scorching sand. Some of these enthusiasts got what they went for and came home wealthy, but the real gold miners were located on the Missouri side of the 'Big Muddy,' at the namesake of the old French saint."

#### Mourning China.

OCCASION OF QUAIN CEREMONIAL AND CURIOUS DECREES.

From Westminster Gazette.

IT is interesting to follow out from the Peking Gazette the exact record of the Emperor's and the Dowager's deaths. On November 13 the Dowager's decree, without any explanation, ordered the Emperor to declare Prince Ch'un Regent, and Prince Ch'un's son Pu-i to be brought into the imperial palace, to be educated there. On November 14 the dying Emperor himself issued a decree, stating that, what with insomnia, indigestion, pains in the limbs, coughing, and other complications, it was plain that only the highest medical skill could now save him; another decree of the same date assigned to the Regent a status above all other imperial princes.

A later decree of November 14 was of a more formal and valedictory type; the Emperor says he had been sick ever since the autumn of 1907, and he now announces that his aunt and adoptive mother, the Dowager, has been pleased to select Pu-i for the succession; however, in his dying breath, he promises his people once more that the constitution shall be granted in nine years, and prescribes twenty-seven days as the term of his own mourning. A decree of the same date in the Dowager's name distinctly nominates Pu-i as successor; it recalls the fact that in 1874 it was arranged that if the Emperor Kwang-su (just dead) should have issue, that issue should be heir to Kwang-su's predecessor, the Emperor Tung-chih (his cousin,) who had died childless; Pu-i, therefore, was now to be sacrificial heir to both Tung-chih and Kwang-su, also childless. The Dowager then evidently had no idea of dying soon, for the Regent was directed to take his orders from her in all matters of government.

At dusk, on the 14th, appears an exactly dated decree in the name of the new Emperor, stating that "His departed Majesty having mounted upon the dragon as a guest on high," the new Emperor had, at the command of his grandmother, the Empress Grand-Dowager, taken over the Great Succession; but that his feelings compelled him to mourn three years instead of the twenty-seven days modestly fixed by his predecessor. A further decree formally confers upon his grandmother the title of Grand Dowager Empress, and upon his predecessor's Empress the title of Dowager Empress in her stead.

A further decree refers to the modified tabu principle, first inaugurated in 1846, under which the first word of the disyllabic private name of an Emperor is not to be, in future, in any way "avoided," while even the second character may be used in contemporary literature, if suitably mutilated. Thus the character Pu may be freely used by all, but the character I (meaning "ceremony") must henceforth be printed minus the last of its fifteen strokes. (It is as though, out of respect for Queen Victoria's name, King Edward should order all persons using the word "Victory" to write it "Victory," or "Victorj.") Instantly on the appearance of this decree, T'ang Shao-i, whose "I" happens also to be the second half of the new Emperor's name, memorialized for permission to change this character for quite another "I" (being the I of "I-wo," or "Jardine Matheson & Co."); he also suggested that all his letters of credence to the nine powers he was visiting should be rewritten accordingly. The board is now deliberating upon this momentous question, so to speak, of whether the i should be "dotted" or not.

Another decree refers to the arrangement of 1874, under which high Manchu and Chinese officials in the provinces were exempted from the duty of coming to Peking to kotow before the coffin of Tung-chih, and confirms the rule in this case. For the first time on record, a Manchu alphabetical letter or syllable appears in the Chinese Peking Gazette, showing how a modified tabu is arranged for the Manchu alphabet (derived, through the Mongol, from the Syriac.)

On November 15 the Grand Dowager issues a decree, explaining how sick she is, and why, therefore, the Regent need only consult her in really important matters. A later decree, the same day, gives her own "record," and explains that she is dying partly of grief at Kwang-su's death. The new Emperor also issues a decree, stating that his grandmother has actually "mounted the clouds on a fairy;" she also protests that she only needs twenty-seven days' mourning, but he gives her 100 days, plus twenty-seven months of modified mourning, as by the "Rites." As in the case of the Emperor's coffin, high local authorities are exempted from a visit to Peking, as their duties to the people are more important than "mere form." Maternal rela-

tives of the Grand Dowager are ordered to mourn for 100 days. (It appears from this decree that she also can mount a "dragon," but she only "gently mounts.")

On the 17th a decree orders the choice of a "temple title" for the late Emperor—i.e., one expressing in a single word his best characteristics, something like the various Popes' official names. As Kwang-su had not chosen a site for his grave his relative Pu-lun and a high Chinese official are ordered to go together to the Western Tombs and choose one. (The Grand Dowager's mausoleum is called the Pu-t'o-yu, at the Eastern Tombs.)

On November 18 the late Emperor's five concubines are each granted extra rank by special decree. Their rank in the official scale is marked by their names being only raised even with the top of a column of print, while the acts of an Emperor or Dowager are raised one point above, the personality of the Emperor or Dowager two points, and allusions to the deceased Emperor or Dowager three points. On the same date the new Dowager (Empress of Kwang-su) orders the Regent to mourn for 100 days; the other princes likewise; but Chinese statesmen for twenty-seven days.

The late Grand Dowager had a name sixteen characters long. A decree points out that this is a record number, which it is not now proposed to exceed; at the same time it is pointed out that an Emperor's titular record is twenty-two characters.

#### SPIDERS AND THEIR WAYS.

THE INGENIOUS METHODS THEY EMPLOY IN CAPTURING THEIR PREY.

[London Daily Graphic:] Skillful and cunning as are many carnivorous animals in capturing their prey, few of them can compare in patient ingenuity with some of the invertebrates, as, for example, the spiders, which alone weave nets for the purpose. There is often concerted action on the part of wolves and foxes when hunting for food. A fox will remain in ambush, while a companion will drive the quarry toward him, and a pack of wolves will surround their intended victim, and, like human hunters, gradually narrow the circle of their approach. But these methods are clumsy when compared to the elaborate system of net-weaving employed by the geometrical spiders. All spiders do not spin webs, and the division into two groups of those which do and those which do not is the common manner of classifying the 500-and-odd spiders which may be found in this country. These two groups have been designated Vagrants and Hunters, from their respective ways of gaining a living. The terms are descriptive both of the roaming habits of the Hunters, in searching and seizing their prey with violence, and the more subtle behavior of the weaving Vagrants. The common house spiders are able to achieve their ends by simpler means. A few loose strands of silk hung across the corner of a ceiling will serve to entrap unwary houseflies, and such contrivances do not require to be of the strength and durability of the geometrical nets, which have to withstand the effects of cold and wind.

The process of spinning the silky fluid is more singular than that of ropemaking. The thread is drawn through several pairs of "spinners," and then guided and separated by the comb-like claws; for the proper thread is formed of four smaller strands. These are doubled and trebled where extra strength is necessary.

A house spider works on very simple lines. She has only to select some corner for her web, glue one end of thread to the wall, and walk quietly round to the opposite side, and there fasten the other end. This forms the margin or selvage, and is the basis of operations. But the garden spider is more or less at the mercy of the wind. A gentle breeze is necessary to waft the radiating line on to twigs at all points, the geometrical nets always commencing from the center. A sudden squall or persistent wind will quickly destroy the work. Some writers declare that a spider can propel its threads through motionless air, while others are of opinion that the weaver is dependent upon the air to carry its main threads from one branch to another. But as the actual business of net-weaving generally commences before daybreak, it is seldom that spiders are seen laying the actual foundations of their snares. But at such great odds do the garden spiders toil that they are more liberally endowed than those which lead more peaceful lives, and they can produce silk of different qualities. The process can only be explained by the suggestion that the garden spiders are provided with a natural supply of gum, and by this means can render the encircling threads of their nets adhesive. Minute drops like dew are found only upon these particular threads, while those radiating from the center remain unsoiled. But notwithstanding the elaborate detail of the nets the number of flies caught in a day is small, and spiders are often starving in the midst of plenty.

The task completed, the toiler either remains in the center of the net or retires into a corner and hides under a protecting leaf. Like the fowlers of old, she waits and watches with one long connecting line clasped in her feet, ready for the slightest movement at the other end, to rush out and seize her victim. Frequently, to beguile the tedium of waiting, the spider pulls at the thread to test its strength with the air of an expert mechanic; and remarkable indeed is the way she will assist a bee or a bluebottle to escape from the net, being quite unable to tackle such large prey, and only too glad to be rid of the clumsy intruders. A spider has been seen to break off a portion of her net wherein a wasp has got entangled, and one can imagine the sort of remarks she might make in the process: "Dear me! how tiresome you are! Please be careful and do as little damage as you can. Can't you manage it? Here, let me help you. There! Clear off, and don't worry me again." And the perverse wasp is forcibly ejected.

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the cold is widespread. At one point in Manitoba it was 20 below, but moderating. It was 10 below at La Crosse, Wis. It was 13 above at Knoxville, Tenn., and 5 above in Chicago.

Considerable snow fell in Kansas

from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas show clear skies despite the one-man war waged by Senator Savage.

SNOW STORM CAUSES FATAL CAR WRECK.

With the cooperation of Secretary A. P. Fleming of the Los Angeles

## Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

CONDUCTED BY J. W. JEFFREY, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

### FIELD NOTES.

#### Destruction of Forests.

HERE has been too much of the purely sentimental in the treatment of forest destruction by those we know to be truly favorable to the preservation of our national resources. People become horrified when lumbermen go into the forests to slaughter and devastate right and left, but in the past our most active sentimentalists have failed to notice the devastation of insect pests. It is estimated that 100,000,000 feet of lumber with the trees that contain them, are destroyed every year by insects. In a recent trip into the higher Sierras I saw thousands of acres of pine trees dead, it is said from the attack of borers, and an authority at Yosemite writes me that the wood worms are killing the trees (not Sequoia) by thousands. The dry weather has something to do with the death of the trees recently under my observation. Those surviving are getting their fill this winter as it is now raining Tillman's favorite weapon, the bridges have gone, and the floods are battering at the gates far above the level of Sacramento.

We fail sometimes to place due significance upon the little things of life—the little boring worms, for instance, that are devastating our forests. We should be alert enough to fight all adverse influences, to fight the worms as our greatest and most beloved forest lover fights the men.

Any fool can destroy trees, says John Muir, the bearded sage. They cannot run away; and if they could they would still be destroyed—chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be gotten out of their bark hides, branching horns or magnificent bole backbones. Few that fell trees plant them; nor would planting avail much toward getting back anything like the noble primeval forests. During a man's life only saplings can be grown, in the place of the old trees—tens of centuries old—that have been destroyed. It took more than 3000 years to make some of the trees in the woods—trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty, waving and singing in the mighty forests of the Sierras. Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time—and long before that—God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods; but he cannot save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that.

#### Average Yields.

IT is a strange coincidence that the average yield of wheat per acre in California is the same as that of the United States—fourteen bushels to the acre. This is a poor showing for our State, nevertheless, for it is one of the comparatively new States in wheat culture. This low production probably has one major and one minor cause. The exhaustion of humus which occurs in a semi-arid country much more rapidly than in a humid country is the main reason for California's retarding to the average so early in the race. But we must also consider the fact that about 550,000 acres of the best land of the State are given to fruit culture. This is but a small portion of the arable land, but it counts largely in lowering the averages.

The lands of California are classed as follows, the figures in acres: Valleys and nearly level lands 40,000,000; foothill fruit belt, 25,000,000; timber and grazing, 12,000,000; inaccessible mountains, 13,000,000. This estimate is made in round numbers, and independently of the official area of the State. That area is 156,592 square miles, or 218,880 acres more than the above calculation of 100,000,000 acres. The Sacramento and San Joaquin great basin is entirely surrounded by a broad band of mountains. The Southern California smaller basin is also hemmed in by mountains excepting on the south, where the arable lands of that section join a large body of fine soil lying in Lower California. The real farmer and fruit grower has as yet occupied only a very small area of agricultural land. When they come to their own, the State will run far above the average in all agricultural productions.

#### Publications Wanted.

THE office of State Horticultural Commissioner is having an unusual run of requests for bulletins, pamphlets and books upon horticultural subjects. The inquiries for information upon orange and walnut culture predominate. Heretofore the Legislature has given this office such a small appropriation for printing that but few publications could be issued, and these limitations have made it impossible to publish much more than the biennial reports and the transactions of the State Fruit Growers' Conventions. There is in my opinion a distinct line dividing the character of publications that should issue from the State Commissioner's office and the State University. For example, we have enough material for a large, practical bulletin, gathered in the campaign against the white fly. Every line of it relates to actual contact with field-work problems, the results and conclusions therefrom. Scientific points were considered only as they relate to the actual work undertaken. This campaign consisted most largely of the execution of the law for the suppression of an insect pest.

A bulletin from the University upon this pest should consist of its life history, general and local. It should treat of timeliness of attack upon the insect, methods of extermination, effects of defoliation and general information upon every phase of the subject that had pre-

viously been worked out. I think I see this subject so clearly that I would like to have the means of issuing a few practical bulletins covering the field of actual effort toward the control of insect pests and diseases. It would be an excellent opportunity of showing that there is room for work between the scientist and the fruit grower.

About fifty requests have been received in the two last months for "The Culture of the Citrus." The edition is now exhausted, leaving the State without a general treatise upon its greatest fruit industry. We need an up-to-date book on this subject, but who shall produce it? A few years ago a prominent Redlands grower wrote to The Times complaining that there had not yet been published a comprehensive treasure upon citrus fruit growing in California, and asked what should be done to remedy this deficiency. The manager of The Times replied that he appreciated and lamented the fact, and suggested that, inasmuch as no locality had succeeded better than Redlands in cultivating the citrus, the book should be written by a Redlands man. As yet no one from that place or anywhere else has come to the front with a publication so badly needed.

#### Individual Brands.

HERE are now over 200 reliable brands of citrus fruits packed by the eighty-six associations constituting the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Should there be more, or less of these brands? I am asked for an opinion upon this point. The opinion of one not in the fruit business is worth but little, but a statement of certain commercial principles might be helpful, inasmuch as an individual's brand of lemons is the occasion of the question. I think there should be as many brands as the individual members and management of the exchange think advisable. But I may say a word upon certain economic points.

The value of a given lemon trade is enhanced by the ability of the association to furnish the fruit at all times and of the quality and quantity desired by its customers. This carries with it the ability of the customers to supply their retail trade at a better advantage and at better prices, and consequently at an advantage to the packers who can supply the fruit to suit these conditions. This is an argument in favor of fewer lemon brands. The objection to this by one large grower is that he dislikes to be bothered with consolidating his lemons with those of so many small growers. Assuming that the fruit of all members of the association is practically equal in quality, and at any rate that all the fruit shall be intelligently graded to quality, we are confronted only with the requirement of the trade controlled by the association. The association through its selling agency, the exchange, does not do a retail or even a jobbing business in the markets consuming its fruit, but does place the fruit with legitimate dealers for distribution. These dealers are largely wholesalers and must supply their customers with the brands demanded and in quantities to suit this demand. Hence a consolidation of all the first-class lemons possible under one brand would not only supply the trade to a better advantage for all but the brand itself would become a greater asset than would the aggregate of several brands covering the same fruit.

Another point in favor of fewer individual packs lies in the experience that all difficulties in grading and packing should be settled by one management. If the large grower does not want to be bothered with this at this end of the line, he may be confronted with difficulties in the markets that could have been avoided. The competition between small lots of fruit in the markets, under a number of unknown or non-uniform brands sometimes affects the prices unfavorably for the day. I believe it is better to thresh out these difficulties at a common point and under competent and disinterested management here. The fact that our largest lemon associations, using a common brand and always being able to hold their customers, are the most successful should be fair evidence that a multiplicity of brands is not desirable.

#### Best Paying Grapes.

I HAVE a letter from a prospective grape grower asking why the Emperor grape is not so largely planted as the Tokay. Usually there are good reasons for such a fact, and I presume there are many reasons why the Tokay is so far in the lead. It is usually unprofitable to try to explain the popularity of a fruit variety, though in this case it is easily explained by any one who has seen the Flame Tokay as it grows in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. I think it a grape of rather high quality in the best of these locations, however poor it may be found elsewhere. One prominent grower predicts that there will be 16,000 carloads of this grape for shipment in less than five years. This alone should cause a halt in its planting, no matter how fine a shipping variety it may be or how successfully it can be grown.

The Emperor is very popular in limited areas in the above-named valleys. The last car of this variety last fall sold in Chicago for \$2947. This is about the top price for the year. Any one contemplating the growing of table grapes should remember that if he has the land already secured he cannot always choose the variety to be grown. It becomes a local question with him and he should adapt his varieties to the soil and situation. Usually he can find precedents for planting, in the immediate locality, for there is not so much pioneering necessary as in most every good fruit sec-

tion the leading varieties of all fruits have been put out commercially. Again, the admonition, do not invest in any fruit till you have personally investigated every avenue from soil to markets.

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For \$4.50 we will ship to any point on the Pacific Coast, all charges prepaid, 25 extra strong rose bushes, one of a variety, of our own selection, and guarantee satisfaction.

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116 pages, fully illustrated; contains information of value to planters.

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Giant Strawberry, Phenomenalberry, Dewberry and Boysenberry plants. Also Crimson Winter Berries.

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January 31, 1909.

Gard

#### The Date Garden.

THE date palm can endure any amount of dryness in the favored by hot winds and by the best sorts can mature only in real long and a very hot growing season.

It can endure more alkali in the profitable crop plant, and can thrive from 0.5 to 1 per cent. (420 parts) of injurious alkali. It can withstand accumulations of alkali at the surface which kill all other crop plants, even to be very resistant to alkali.

The choicest date that reaches America is the famous Deglet Noor of the Alps, Sahara, is very sweet, of exquisite flavor to serve as a dessert fruit; it sells Smyrna figs, being the most expensive market. The demand for this date is nevertheless greater than the could be sold somewhat cheaper. The fruit would be enormous.

The Salton Basin or Colorado Desert, California, recently put under irrigation and drier climate than the Alps, where the best grades of dates are grown, and is, indeed, better adapted to this fruit, since not only is the soil richer and the water supply.

The date palm will prove of equal alkaline areas of other arid regions and States where the winters are warm enough to grow. Most of the regions do not require summer heat to mature the Deglet Noor which ripen earlier must be picked.

Even the growing of ordinary sorghum dates, may pay in some favored the flood plain of the Colorado River, California, where exuberantly fertile cheaply, and where the annual overflows from the river render artificial irrigation.

Although date palms are likely to do well in soils too alkaline for other crops, finer sorts promises to be a most that would warrant planting on the and the employment of the most modern methods.—[Bulletin, Bureau Plant Industry.]

#### Invasion of the Thistle.

WHAT California is experiencing from garden to pasture land is associate with farming people. It is in the south, the Napa thistle in the other "thistles" all over the State, are of the remotest kin to the famous are miscalled. But we seldom see harmless garden thistle, Cirsium purpureum. With two or three exceptions the has no terrors for the farmer. In spite of "thorns" the thistle is one of the most art of all plants and figures in the well-known national emblem of legend that caused its adoption was Danish invasion of Scotland. Some the story relates to our great purple thistle as a garden weed in the East. This

"When the Danes invaded Scotland warlike to attack an enemy in the day instead of a pitched battle by day, the invaders resolved to avail themselves, and, in order to prevent their marching barefooted. They had thus camp unobserved, when a Dane upon a sharp thistle, and uttered a cry that immediately aroused the Scotch, who, stealthy foe, and defeated them with the thistle was immediately adopted as the emblem of Scotland."

In this State it is the "thistle" of agriculture is emitting a cry heard all over the State. Indeed, the problem is a State issue. I have had to call the attention of farmers to discuss this correspondence is full of it. The worst seems able to meet the issue. One Saturday to tell me that if the commissioners to destroy the Johnsons, inforced, the State could take the land.

The Sacramento and its tributaries tens-of-thousands of acres of fine from its waters the seed of Johnson grass, wild lettuce, wild "bachelor's button" and a host of other scarcely. There is no way to prevent this and handle the wholesale invasion after reseeded and receded. The distilled to lands subject to constant flow. The highland grain fields over the State are infected with weeds, harvest and pollute the land. Wild are binding the fettters over some of highly cultivated lands in the south the grain lands this great invasion

ten Estate.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

CORONA, Jan. 29.—City Clerk Herbert Ashley Wood, who had been in jail health for a number of years, died this morning at his home on West

assault with intent to murder A. L. Kreiss, a business associate in a brick concern.

Riggins, who had been drinking, attacked Kreiss with a gun on Thanksgiving Day. Riggins' attorney fought hard for a change of venue, and much

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50 SOUPS; 100 SALADS; 67 RECIPES FOR ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND THIS RECIPE; 100 RECIPES OF COOKING METHODS; 100 RECIPES FOR PREPARING

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of all fruits have been tried, the admonition, do not buy unless personally investigated markets.

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a semi-circle about  
is supported by  
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**WRIGHT BROS.**  
CLOTHES FOR MEN,  
OR WOMEN, 216 WADE  
OR 100 EAST BAPTIST

## Gardening in California—Flower and Vegetable.

**The Date Garden.**

THE date palm can endure any degree of heat and any amount of dryness in the air, and is even favored by hot winds and by a rainless summer. The best sorts can mature only in regions having a very long and a very hot growing season.

It can endure more alkali in the soil than any other suitable crop plant, and can thrive in soils containing from 0.5 to 1 per cent. (430 parts to 100,000) or more of injurious alkali. It can withstand without injury accumulations of alkali at the surface of the soil that would kill all other crop plants, even those considered to be very resistant to alkali.

The choicest date that reaches America and Europe, the famous Deglet Noor of the Algerian and Tunisian shores, is very sweet, of exquisite flavor, and is adapted to serve as a dessert fruit; it sells for more than five dollars a pound, being the most expensive fruit in our markets. The demand for this date during the holidays is nevertheless greater than the supply, and if they could be sold somewhat cheaper the consumption of this fruit would be enormous.

The Salton Basin or Colorado Desert, in Southeastern California, recently put under irrigation, has a hotter and drier climate than the Algerian and Tunisian shores, where the best grades of Deglet Noor dates are grown, and is, indeed, better adapted to the culture of this fruit, since not only is the climate more favorable, but the soils are richer and the irrigation water is of better supply.

The date palm will prove of equal value in the more alkaline areas of other arid regions in the southeastern states where the winters are warm enough to permit it to grow. Most of the regions do not have sufficient summer heat to mature the Deglet Noor date, and other sorts which ripen earlier must be planted.

It is very probable that the culture of the best second-best dates, suitable for employment in confectionery and for household uses, will prove a profitable industry in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, and it is possible that the Deglet Noor will mature there.

Even the growing of ordinary sorts, such as the oriental dates, may pay in some favored regions, such as the flood plain of the Colorado River in Arizona and California, where exuberantly fertile lands can be had cheaply, and where the annual overflow and seepage from the river render artificial irrigation unnecessary.

Although date palms are likely to be grown first on soils too alkaline for other crops, the culture of the best sorts promises to be a most profitable industry that would warrant planting on the very best lands and the employment of the most modern horticultural methods.—[Bulletin, Bureau Plant Industry.]

**Invasion of the Thistle.**

HAT California is experiencing a "thistle" scare from garden to pasture land is patent to all who associate with farming people. It is the Russian thistle in the south, the Napa thistle in the north and various other "thistles" all over the State, few, if any of which are of the remotest kin to the family for which they are misnamed. But we seldom see the beautiful and luminescent garden thistle, *Cnicus pumulus* of the East. With two or three exceptions the real thistle family has no terrors for the farmer. In spite of its repulsive "thorns" the thistle is one of the most freely used in art of all plants and figures in romance as well. It is the well-known national emblem of Scotland, and the legend that caused its adoption was connected with a Danish invasion of Scotland. Some writers claim that the story relates to our great purple thistle so common in a garden weed in the East. This is the story:

"When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwise to attack an enemy in the darkness of the night instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of stratagem, and, in order to prevent their tramp being heard, marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish camp unobserved, when a Dane unluckily stepped upon a sharp thistle, and uttered a cry of pain, which immediately aroused the Scotch, who discovered the stealthy foe, and defeated them with great slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the national emblem of Scotland."

In this State it is the "thistle" that is the invader, and agriculture is emitting a cry of pain that can be heard all over the State. Indeed, the noxious weed problem is a State issue. I have had to meet small delegations of farmers to discuss this peril, and my correspondence is full of it. The worst of it is that no one seems able to meet the issue. One man was here last Saturday to tell me that if the order from his local commissioners to destroy the Johnson grass was to be enforced, the State could take the land, and it was good land.

The Sacramento and its tributaries is now covering tens-of-thousands of acres of fine land, broadcasting from its waters the seed of Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, wild lettuce, wild "bachelor's buttons," Napa thistles and a host of other scarcely less noxious weeds.

There is no way to prevent this act of nature, or to handle the wholesale invasion after the waters have receded and receded. The distress is not confined to lands subject to constant or occasional overflows.

The highland grain fields over a large portion of the State are infected with weeds that mature after harvest and pollute the land. Wild morning glories are binding the fettters over some of the best and most highly cultivated lands in the south and elsewhere. In the grain lands this great invasion is in part due to

the fact that the soil will not produce crop growth heavy enough to discourage the more persistent weeds. It is true the Department of Agriculture has made many investigations of weed pests, but as yet no one has found a practical means of extirpation.

**The Red Gum.**

A CORRESPONDENT and old acquaintance, now farming in the foothills of Fresno county, writes some impudent queries about planting eucalyptus and "wants to know" if the enormous-profit stories in some of the papers are true. I fear to write him privately just what I think of some of these stories, and I cannot print it in The Times, for the postoffice authorities are not letting all kinds of remarks go through the mails. There are two classes of farmers that are in danger of being landed by these roseate advertisements about the eucalyptus—the "salmon" and the "suckers." The suckers bite running both upstream and down, and there is no hope for their safety; the salmon bite only going upstream, and have thus a fighting chance to get back to safe waters alive.

To those who are even a little bit wary I would repeat the admonition, "Investigate." That is a fair warning, justified by the danger and not subject to complaint from the honest promoter. To my friend of the foothills I would say, do not attempt to grow your own seed-flat stock, if you can buy the young plants from your nurseryman at reasonable prices. Usually the nurseryman is prepared to supply his customers cheaper and better than he can grow his own stock. In this case the writer would save a year's time, probably, and he can get the red gum or *E. rostrata* anywhere. Yes, this species is one of the best. It is perhaps the most popular of the family for hardwood uses in the home of the eucalyptus on the other side of the world. Whenever conditions are right for its growth no mistake is made in planting red gum.

**Singular Californian Oaks.**

THERE has come to me recently a small collection of acorns from the foothills of Tuolumne county. The nuts are remarkable for bearing a sort of irregular ruff or broken ridge about one-third the way from the apex. Otherwise they are smooth. They plainly belong to the species Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), being the long, slender acorns characteristic of that tree.

The peculiar markings on the nuts are suggestive of artificial mutilation with a knife when young. I have seen somewhat similar effects produced upon various species of gourds artificially constricted or carved when young. But the sender of the material, Mr. J. A. Hammond, writes that the acorns are alike all over the tree, and I have at present no suggestion to make in the way of an explanation of the peculiar ridges. A study of a larger series of nuts, or of the development of the acorns, would probably throw some light upon the phenomenon.

Near Fair Oaks, Sacramento county, grows an oak tree, very singular in its fruit. This tree, which is on the Meader ranch, I have not seen; it was called to my attention by Prof. B. Babcock, of the University of California, early last year. In the fall one of my forest botany students, Mr. W. B. Parker, brought an excellent collection of the acorns. The tree belongs to the Blue oak (*Quercus Douglasii*) species. The acorns are remarkable for the excessively-developed cups, which are three or four times as thick as usual, the scales being more or less replaced by numerous very small buds. The nuts are a little more pointed than the average in the species, but are otherwise normal. I am told that the nuts are alike all over the tree. An explanation of this peculiarity can in all likelihood be had only by developmental studies.

On the Calhoun ranch, west of Windsor, Sonoma county, grows an oak tree remarkable for the form of its crown, which is shaped like a gigantic toadstool, being about twenty-five feet in height and forty feet in diameter. Foliage was received for identification, and I determined the species to be Blue oak. During the autumn a collection of acorns from the tree was received. These acorns are not those characteristic of the Blue oak, but are essentially identical with acorns derived from an Oregon oak (*Quercus Garryana*) tree. The explanation of this contradiction in characters is most easily explained by assuming the tree to be a hybrid, and this I believe to be the most rational explanation.

Such trees as have been described above are of the greatest biological interest in connection with studies of the forest botany of the State. They are really scientific assets, and should on no account be destroyed. As our forest resources are developed it will inevitably happen that detailed and exhaustive studies in hybridization and in selection will be made upon our timber trees. All individuals then which have a peculiar scientific value should be jealously preserved for scientific studies.—[W. L. J., in Rural Press.]

**Seed Growing in France.**

CONSUL-GENERAL SKINNER, stationed at Marseilles, furnishes the following bit of information about seed growing in the St. Remy district:

"Within comparatively few years an immense business has developed at St. Remy in flower, vegetable, and forage plant seeds, which are shipped to all parts of the world. The dealers contract with the farmers before the crop is planted, reserving the right to eliminate objectionable subjects from the fields. It is quite usual for the farmers to get a revenue of 1200 francs (\$231.60)

per hectare (2.47 acres.) The first crop consists, ordinarily, of early vegetables for the Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, and London markets, followed by one or two crops of seeds.

**WINSEL'S GARDEN CALENDAR****FEBRUARY**

**FRUIT TREES.** Ready for delivery. Oranges, Lemons, Peaches, Almonds, Pear, Plums, Prunes, Walnuts, Limes, Apples, Apricots, Figs, Mulberries, Persimmons, Grapes, Strawberries, Guavas, Currants, Loganberries, Blackberries, Dewberries and Raspberries.

**ROSES.** 50 varieties to select from; two-year-old field-grown plants. Select your trees and plants at our Nursery, S. W. corner of Washington and Figueroa Sts. Take Washington or University cars.

**VEGETABLE GARDEN.** The following seeds may be sown this month: Windsor Hero, American Wonder and Grand Peas; Broad Windsor Beans; Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnips, Carrots, Lettuce, Onions, Radish, Parsnip, Parsley and Spinach.

Roots and sets of Rhubarb, Horseradish, Onion Sets, Cabbage, Parsley and Asparagus Roots. We have on hand the following varieties of Potatoes to set out this month: Early Six-Weeks or Triumph, Early Rose and White Early Rose.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS.** Brandywine, Klondyke and Lady Thompson. These plants are from Michigan last Spring. Price 50 per 100; large lots on application.

**LAWNS.** Put in your lawns now with our best Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover Seeds. Some and see the test of Blue Grass in our display window, also our commercial fertilizer for lawns and plants.

**FLOWER GARDEN.** Plant Hyacinths, Easter Lilies, Lilacs, Azaleas, Watsonias, Gladiolus, Amaryllis and Dahlias.

Flowering plants ready for delivery: Pansies, Stocks and Carnations.

Now: Pansies, Sweet Peas, Stocks, Cosmos, Snap Dragon and Sweet Alyssum.

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**FREE FOR THE ASKING.** Rose List, Fruit Tree List or our New Catalogue containing directions when and how to plant; also extensive directions on propagating and growing Eucalyptus for profit. Send in your name for a copy.

Why not send for our new photo Illustrated Rose Book? It's a little the finest thing ever published on the rose in the United States, and as well, we are the largest growers of this line in the world. GOOD ROSES, good varieties, ROSES WORTH GROWING, cost you no more than "any old thing" grown and handled in any old way. (Note our guarantee in catalogue.) For the money, labor, etc., judiciously invested nothing in the floral line will yield such satisfactory returns as the ROSE. REMEMBER, WE PAY THE EXPRESS and charge you no more than our neighbor who comes to our place for his roses.

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Exclusive discovery status is effected by the Los Angeles and San Pedro

[January 31, 1909]

## Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

CONDUCTED BY HARRY BROOK OF THE TIMES STAFF.

### PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice in individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. Personal interviews cannot be granted. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer ten days before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.

#### Nuts Versus Flesh Food.

**P**ROF. W. E. JAFFA of the University of California has prepared for the United States Department of Agriculture a bulletin on the food value of nuts. In summing up the methods that have been adopted to prepare nut foods, he says: "It is undoubtedly wiser to use nuts as part of the regular diet than as a condiment or supplement to an otherwise hearty meal. Vegetarians and others who use nuts in place of meat should not depend upon them as the main food supply, but should supplement them with more bulky foods with a low content of protein and fat. As a whole, nuts may be classed among the staple foods and not simply as food accessories. At usual prices, nuts are reasonable sources of protein and energy."

Prof. Jaffa goes on to show that the various nut foods have no advantage over nuts. He might have added that they are often not so fresh, and yet again, that most of these nut foods are not manufactured from nuts, but from peanuts. The best way is to buy your nuts as fresh as you can get them and grind them as you use them. It is important that they should not be rancid. A rancid nut is about as undigestible a food product as you can put into your stomach.

Eight years ago Prof. Jaffa conducted an interesting experiment at the University of California, in Berkeley, of five fruitarians, who were doted on fruit and nuts exclusively for several weeks and the results carefully noted. These results are set forth in United States Department of Agriculture, office of Experiment Stations, Bulletin 107, and later in Bulletin No. 132.

A point to remember in regard to nuts is that they differ considerably in digestibility. The brown skin on the nut is indigestible and irritating to the lining of the stomach. It is difficult to remove the skin of such nuts as the walnut and pecan, but almonds are easily blanched. The almond is perhaps the most valuable of all nuts. Its composition is very close to that of milk. In Europe almond meal is largely used in the shape of mush or made into bread as a food for diabetics.

It is a pity that green almonds are not more readily procurable here in California, where the almond flourishes, in certain localities. That is to say, when the seed is fully formed, but before the hull has hardened. With us it is seldom eaten that way, but upon the European table, in the early summer, green almonds are a common article of diet. They are delicious.

The following short article was published in the Care of the Body a few months ago:

"Dr. Tilden writes in 'A Stuffed Club':"

"Physicians of keen discernment often find meat indispensable to patients who are starch poisoned and have had their digestive powers lowered to a considerable degree."

"Nut cream—especially almond cream—and ripe fruit furnishes a perfect substitute for meat, while containing but a very small percentage of starch. Such a diet, thoroughly masticated and insalivated, may be digested by any stomach that can digest food at all. Where no food can be digested the patient should of course fast."

"This is quite a different thing from the foolish 'meat substitutes' of the vegetarians—'imitation turkey' and so forth—composed of an indigestible mess of peanut meal and overbaked grain."

In "A Stuffed Club" for January Dr. Tilden devotes seven pages to a reply to this article. Dr. Tilden is a physician of wide experience and close observation, who began as a "regular," but abandoned drugs, and is now one of the world's great teachers of hygienic living. His opinion is therefore entitled to respect and weight. Still it is possible that even a man of Dr. Tilden's great experience and sound judgment may occasionally have failed to grasp all the manifold ramifications of the food question. It is the work of more than one man's lifetime.

The editor of the Care of the Body is not a mere theorist or pamphleteer on this important subject of diet. For forty-five years, in Europe and America, at health resorts, in families, and in his own person, he has made careful and conscientious studies of the effects of various foods on the human body, devoting most of his spare time during that period to the subject, which has been his hobby. At the same time, he has refrained from becoming a crank on the subject, as do so many who take up the food question. Personally, he eats, perhaps, on an average, about two pounds of meat a month, when dining out, or when a joint is served up at the family table. Also, as frequently stated in these columns, he believes that the average vegetarian menu, with its fermentative surplus of starches and sweets, is more harmful, from a hygienic point of view, than the ordinary meal of meat and "greens."

In a letter to the London Lancet, Dr. Alexander Haig recently wrote as follows:

"If they are to remain true vegetarians they practically must take nuts, yet, though numbers in various countries live to a large extent on nuts, those who have been thirty or forty years on flesh foods have so modi-

fied their digestion and injured their digestive organs that nut digestion may be practically impossible. Healthy children and young adults, on the other hand, can digest most nuts, so that for them true vegetarianism is possible."

Otto Carqué, who is one of the best-informed men in America on the chemistry of foods, sends the following communication to the Care of the Body, in reply to Dr. Tilden's article, above referred to:

"Dr. Tilden does not answer the Care of the Body article correctly. That 'Nuts take the place of meat in disease' was not said, and is quite a different thing from what the statement was evidently intended to convey. Nobody who has any dietary knowledge at all, will recommend nuts offhand as a substitute for meat whether in case of health or disease, without some discrimination and modification.

"While nuts or nut cream in their concentrated form are hard to digest, the addition of some fresh fruit or vegetable juice with its alkali salts, especially sodium and potassium, will greatly improve their digestibility. If the diet consisted of meat, potatoes, white bread and some badly-prepared vegetables, the substitution of nuts for meat would make the case even worse and cause a severe case of indigestion. Fresh fruits, vegetables, or their juices are indispensable for the perfect digestion of nuts. In other words, the vegetable albumen contained in nuts is just as easily digestible as that contained in meat—not in the test tube, but in the human stomach—providing we take care that a sufficient quantity of vegetable alkalis be present.

"While a meal of nuts alone is sure to produce indigestion through the formation of fermentation acids, no indigestion will occur, if we consume at the same time a sufficient quantity of tender green salad. The food is then also made the best use of in the bowels. Of course, we must not make such foolish experiments, as are frequently made by notoriety seekers and try to live on peanuts or walnuts alone. The peanut by the way is not a true nut, but belongs to the pulse family. An exclusive diet of nuts will poison the system much quicker than moderate allowance of fresh meat.

"In case of a badly deranged stomach a fast is the best thing, and meat, just as well as any other food, should be avoided. It is safe to say that nobody has ever been killed by judicious fasting, except there were some severe organic derangements which would have caused death under any circumstances. People who have 'gone the rounds' either of allopathic doctors or so-called food scientists, and have been stuffed with all kinds of dope, will, with few exceptions, be benefited by a fast—if possible directed by an experienced practitioner.

"Dr. Tilden says: 'Man is cosmopolitan in every particular; he can adapt himself to any food, any climate and any altitude.' This is only partially true, and I doubt very much if man can adapt himself to any food, without changing his physical and mental make-up. The Eskimos have apparently adapted themselves to whale blubber and sea-lion steak, but their bodily growth has been stunted and they did not make any intellectual progress in a thousand years. The teeming millions of India who live chiefly on peeled rice and pulses (I never heard that they use rice and limes together) are in a deplorable condition, because they have not sense enough to raise and use more fresh vegetables and fruits.

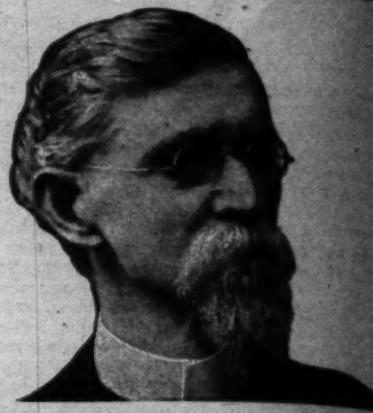
"There must be a certain definite way of living for every species of animal, and therefore for the human race. A transgression against this rightful way of living will and must in some way alter the normal chemical composition, and therefore the reactive power of the body. Man is by nature distinctly frugivorous. He may live and apparently thrive on a diet of meat and cereal preparations, coffee, tea and alcoholic beverages, but this violation of a cosmic law must be disastrous to him at the end. Has civilized man adapted himself to his food? Not by any means. Look at our vital statistics. Disease and premature death hold full sway among human beings, and if man could adapt himself to any food, there would be no need of physicians—not even of Dr. Tilden, who does such great and valuable educational work.

"There is a correct and an incorrect way of using vegetarian food. A man who lives chiefly on juicy fruits and vegetables and uses cereals, pulses, and nuts only as additional food will be well nourished, while another who lives mostly on cereals, pulses or nuts will become diseased as surely as one who lives principally on meat, white bread, potatoes, coffee, tea, wine and beer.

"People have been stuffing themselves of late with all kinds of breakfast foods, cereal and nut preparations, chiefly popularized by skillful advertising of manufacturers who have waxed fat in their lucrative business, but finally the gardener and orchardist will come to their right and the miller and butcher will have to take a back seat much to the benefit of our health and longevity."

In conclusion, the editor of the Care of the Body recommends his readers to try the following receipt for a nut dish, which should be enjoyed even by flesh eaters: Slice cabbage fine, into what is known as "cold slaw," grind nuts fine in a mill, and sprinkle them over the slaw, mixing thoroughly together. Don't be too lavish with the nuts. Add a teaspoonful of lemon juice mixed with water. Chew thoroughly, with or without a little whole-meal unfermented bread, or Graham gems. This tastes something like chicken salad. It is a perfect

(CONTINUED ON 157TH PAGE)



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January 31, 1909.

## Care of the Body

(CONTINUED FROM 156TH P.

meal. Don't, however, attempt to eat dinner other things. . . .

The Problem of the Negro Rapist.

THE negro problem in the Southern States of white crime and white folly part of Northern men, in purchasing negro and Yankee notions, and selling them slavery; crime on the part of the South using these black men and women as children of their sexual passions; folly on the part of whites in suddenly giving universal freedom to negroes who were less fitted for it than are tribes from which they came.

As far as the labor question in the South is concerned, it looks as if it might be settled by migration of laborers from the south of Italy. Such laborers, it is said, have been more effective than the negro. The outrages against white women, and the rapists against negroes, are more frequent than they were ago, while the lynching of negro rapists accused of rape—under circumstances of adultery, is of almost weekly occurrence.

One of the most disastrous consequences of affairs is the demoralizing influence of scenes of bloodshed and necessary exertion upon the rising generation, white and black alike, just as the of the Roman amphitheater have left trace upon the Latin races in their cruelty or rather, in their utter lack of a realization that man owes any consideration and animal kingdom.

In his valuable book "Diseases of Society" here last week, Dr. G. F. Lydston devote to the subject of the race problem, in its vice and crime, and to the treatment of the negro rapist. He shows that although the migrations perpetrated by negroes are confined to the South, similar crimes are claimed to be committed in the North by blacks than numerical relations of the two races being in stating the causes of the relatively frequent of rape by the American negro, the hereditary influences descending from barbaric ancestors, as being of prime importance among certain negro tribes is a classification of what civilized communities classify as proportionate development of animal propensities to a relatively low degree of different type, is a marked characteristic of the negro and mental degeneracy—the latter involving higher and more recently acquired attributes distinct tendency to a reversion of type of the Southern negro. Dr. Lydston points to the barbaric sexual rites of Hayti and Liberia, the immense increase of voodoo phallic worship among Southern negroes, since the war, as being atavism. When sexuality finds vent in the individual, when it cannot be vented, it is likely to result in sexual crime.

Dr. Lydston declares that while the old female negro had no sexual rights has lost slavery days, the view that she necessarily virtue—that virtue is an attribute impossible still exists. He quotes a statement made Southerners, to the effect that a young man who fornicates, never injured his social though his habits were known, providing himself to prostitutes and negroes." Medical trouble in the South today, Dr. Lydston declares that while the old blacks is but natural.

The seeds of religion, sown upon the soil of superstition, have had much to do with the spread of criminality in the negro. Dr. Lydston

Whether no religion at all would not be large proportion of the lower class of debatable ground. When a low type of reaction to emotional strain, inhibitions are removed. The Anabaptists of the Lutheran Reformation, restraint to the winds and indulged in their sins. These Anabaptists were chiefly inflamed by fallacious notions emanating from the time-honored text: "disciples, had all things in common, in one another." Influences of this character gro race, in consequence of the quality of degrades.

There is more than an indirect relationship between emotional excitement, associated with reactions in the blacks, and outrages upon white women depicted as white, and their pictured very disastrous effect upon the brain of the negro. His emotional centers are in the condition of religious excitement in brief, is an inflamed desire for the pleasure of the superior race, and an increase be termed sexual curiosity. A celebrated negro divine has expressed himself similarly. He said that, in his opinion, fewer white men than black ones would have a repressive influence upon the blacks.

Climate has something to do with this. Dr. Lydston says:

"The frequency of rape in the South is



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January 31, 1909.

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

157

### Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 156TH PAGE.)

Don't, however, attempt to eat it with half a dozen other things.

#### The Problem of the Negro Rapist.

THE negro problem in the Southern States is a heri-  
tage of white crime and white folly—crime on the part of Northern men, in purchasing negroes, for rum and Yankee notions, and selling them into Southern slavery; crime on the part of the Southern whites, in using these black men and women as chattels, ignoring family ties, and utilizing the women for the satisfaction of their sexual passions; folly on the part of Northern visitors in suddenly giving universal franchise to a people who were less fitted for it than are today the Congo tribes from which they came.

As far as the labor question in the South is concerned, it looks as if it might be settled by the importation of laborers from the south of Europe, especially Italy. Such laborers, it is said, have been found to be more effective than the negro. The problem of negro outrages against white women, and the treatment of the rapist is a more difficult one. Such outrages are apparently more frequent than they were twenty years ago, while the lynching of negro rapists—or of those accused of rape—under circumstances of disgusting brutality, is of almost weekly occurrence.

One of the most disastrous consequences of this constant of affairs is the demoralizing influence which familiarity with scenes of bloodshed and torture must necessarily exert upon the rising generation of Southern people, white and black alike, just as the bloody scenes of the Roman amphitheater have left their indelible impress upon the Latin races in their cruelty to animals—rather, in their utter lack of a realization of the idea that man owes any consideration and kindness to the animal kingdom.

In his valuable book "Diseases of Society" reviewed here last week, Dr. G. F. Lydston devotes several pages to the subject of the race problem, in its relation to sexual vice and crime, and to the treatment of the negro rapist. He shows that although the majority of outrages perpetrated by negroes are committed in the South, similar crimes are claimed to be more frequently committed in the North by blacks than by whites, the numerical relations of the two races being considered.

In stating the causes of the relatively frequent perpetration of rape by the American negro, the author refers to hereditary influences descending from the negro's African ancestors, as being of prime importance. Marriage among certain negro tribes is a close simulation of what civilized communities classify as rape. A disproportionate development of animal propensities, incidental to a relatively low degree of differentiation of type, is a marked characteristic of the negro.

Physical and mental degeneracy—the latter involving chiefly the higher and more recently acquired attributes—with a distinct tendency to a reversion of type, is evident in the Southern negro. Dr. Lydston points to the cannibalistic sexual rites of Hayti and Liberia, and the immense increase of voodoo phallic worship among the southern negroes, since the war, as being significant of savagery. When sexuality finds vent in phallic worship, he says it is comparatively harmless, as regards the individual. When it cannot be vented in this manner, it is likely to result in sexual crime.

Dr. Lydston declares that while the old idea that the basic negro had no sexual rights has lost ground, since slavery, the view that she necessarily has no virtue—that virtue is an attribute impossible to the race—still exists. He quotes a statement made by a young Southerner, to the effect that a young man in the South, who fornicates, never injured his social standing, even though his habits were known, providing he "confined himself to prostitutes and negroes."

Much of the racial trouble in the South today, Dr. Lydston declares, is due to the intrinsically immoral attitude of many whites toward the negro. As he says, that a powerful undercurrent of resentment should exist in the minds of the blacks is but natural.

The seeds of religion, sown upon the soil of ignorance and superstition, have had much to do with the development of criminality in the negro. Dr. Lydston says:

"Whether no religion at all would not be better for a large proportion of the lower class of blacks is at least debatable ground. When a low type of race is subjected to emotional strain, inhibitions are removed, and primitive instincts or bloodthirstiness come to the surface. The Anabaptists of the Lutheran Reformation threw all restraint to the winds and indulged in sexual murder. These Anabaptists were chiefly serfs, who had been inflamed by fallacious notions of the clergy emanating from the time-honored text: 'And they, the disciples, had all things in common, in love preferring one another.' Influences of this character affect the negro race, in consequence of the quality of preaching that dominates.

The contrary is really the truth. The nearer you get to one sort of food at a meal the more likely are you to be healthy, and if your food is healthy, then your mind will also work well. You can vary your foods from meal to meal, but one food at a meal is one of the great basic secrets of eating for health. Man and the hog, after he has been "civilized" by man, are the only animals that eat a great variety of different foods, and they also are the two animals that are vastly more subject to diseases of all kinds than any other living creatures.

Draw your own conclusions.

part by the climate, which is much more favorable to the perpetuation of the primitive impulses of the black race than is that of the North. Reversion of type—both physical and psychic—is more likely to occur under the influences of the climate which most nearly approximates that in which the race was originally bred. The influence of climate upon the sexual function is powerful in even the Caucasian. Seasons also have their influence."

As an evidence of the truth of the author's statement the following dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, is reproduced from The Times:

"An epidemic of insanity is sweeping over this community as a result of the intense heat which has prevailed for several days. The mercury has not been remarkably high, but the atmosphere is excessively humid.

"Dr. Gershon H. Hill, Iowa's noted alienist, today stated the heat was causing loss of sleep and general nervous breakdown. The result has been the most remarkable series of attempted murders, suicides, assaults and other disturbances in the history of the city."

In regard to treatment of the negro rapist Dr. Lydston says:

"As a general proposition, I unhesitatingly affirm that the American method of dealing with black violators is illogical, ineffective and attended by a disturbed morale of the community in which the summary executions occur, that more than neutralizes any advantages that might by any possibility accrue from them. That the method is ineffective is admitted by all thinking men in the South. The late Dr. Hunter McGuire, in a letter to me, said: 'Sexual crimes on the part of the negro in the South are becoming more and more frequent. This despite the horrors of the punishment inflicted on the criminal.'

"He declares history shows that crimes feed upon punitive brutality. The prevailing sentiment in the South, as he says, reminds him of the story of the western mob that lynched the wrong man. The leader of the lynchers called upon the victim's widow, explained matters, and said: 'I reckon, Ma'am, the joke's on us, good and plenty.'

Dr. Lydston expresses the opinion that there is but one logical method of dealing with the rapist, and that is castration. He believes that a few eunuchs, scattered through the South, would have vastly more influence in repressing sexual crime than the execution of men who are soon forgotten. To be effectual, he adds, this treatment should be enforced against rapists of whatsoever color.

Dr. Lydston shows there is little doubt that innocent negroes have suffered horrible deaths at the hands of mobs. He cites a recent case where a man, for murder of whose wife three young negroes were hanged, confessed, on his deathbed, that he had murdered the woman himself. Dr. Lydston adds:

"The prevention or amelioration of the outrages from which the South is suffering will never be accomplished until the whites drop the double standard of morals that ever looms up like a giant monster, just behind the race problem, which implies that a white woman's virtue is a sacred thing, but that a negress is incapable of virtuous sentiment, or, at least, has none that a white man is bound to respect. . . . The negro standard of sexual morality may never be as high as that of the whites in general, but it is even now quite as high as that of the white who cohabits with negroesses. Let the South begin the work of moral training of the blacks by setting the ban of disapproval upon whites who sustain sexual relations with them.

Right thinking and right acting revolve around self-respect. The negro should be taught self-respect. To deny him the quality of virtue, to refuse to acknowledge it as even a possible attribute of his race, is not the correct way to go about it."

On Food at a Meal.

DR. S. E. LANDONE recently told the "Hundred Year Club" of Los Angeles that "a man whose diet consists of only one article of food is narrow mentally."

Well, let us see a bit about this. In such case, we might be justified in expecting that a man who dined on garbage should be exceedingly brainy, as in this way he would get a vast assortment of foods.

The contrary is really the truth. The nearer you get to one sort of food at a meal the more likely are you to be healthy, and if your food is healthy, then your mind will also work well. You can vary your foods from meal to meal, but one food at a meal is one of the great basic secrets of eating for health. Man and the hog, after he has been "civilized" by man, are the only animals that eat a great variety of different foods, and they also are the two animals that are vastly more subject to diseases of all kinds than any other living creatures.

Draw your own conclusions.

Students Versus State Board.

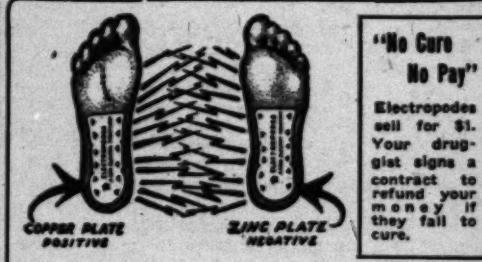
A fight between the State Board of Medical Examiners and the students who failed at the August examination has been taken to the Supreme Court. Dr. John R. Renaker seeks a writ of mandamus, compelling the issue of a license. His case is only one of the troubles for the medical board growing out of the charge of fraud made by the students. One of the most important of the other tribulations in prospect is a Legislative investigation.

Vaccination Legislation.

A recently mentioned here, citizens of Long Beach have been endeavoring to get an anti-vaccination measure through the State Legislature. It is said that Gov. Gillett has announced that he would veto all anti-vaccination bills passed during his administration.

Apparently the best thing for the people of Long

(CONTINUED ON 158TH PAGE.)



### Electropodes Cure Where Drugs Fail

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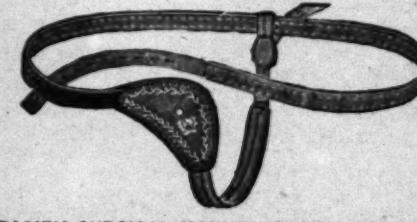
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### Did You Read

*Care of the Body.*

(CONTINUED FROM 157TH PAGE.)

Beach and San Diego and other places, where they object to compulsory vaccination of school children, would be to subscribe the cost of taking the matter up to the highest courts. As previously mentioned here, the Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the compulsory vaccination law in Chicago was unconstitutional.

Failing in this, the next best thing for these people to do is to establish private schools. In Berkeley there is a flourishing school for children whose parents refuse to have them vaccinated. At last accounts it had over eighty pupils.

*Naturopathy at Sacramento.*

WRITING to the editor of the *Care of the Body* under date of January 18, Dr. Carl Schultz, who is at Sacramento on behalf of the bill permitting the practice of drugless healing in California, says that hundreds of letters from all over the State have been addressed to members of the Legislature, asking them to legalize the "Nature Cure" school of healing. As a whole, he says, the present Legislature is a progressive body, a majority of whose members seem to be able to judge of what the people want, and to be willing to give it to them. Speaker Stanton and other Southern California delegates have given an assurance of a fair deal, which is all the Naturopaths ask. Many Northern delegates have also given assurance that they would listen to the demands of the people. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have been exceedingly courteous. Many "regular" physicians have signed the petition, and are using their influence on behalf of medical freedom.

*Big Youths and Small Maidens.*

IT looks as if this question of Japanese in our public schools might be settled in a very simple manner. It is claimed—and correctly claimed—that Japanese youths of 16 to 18 should not be permitted to sit in schools beside young girls. The same is true of youths of 16 to 18 of other nations, whatever may be said by those who hold to the extraordinary idea that the sexual passion, as it is found in American youths and maidens, differs in some respects from the same passion as it exists in other parts of the world.

*British Universities.*

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to an error in a statement recently made by the editor of the *Care of the Body*, when he said that there were only three universities in Great Britain—at Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The correspondent shows that there is also the Victoria University, Manchester, Liverpool University, Leeds University, Edinburgh University, and one in Wales, at Aberystwith. There is also a university at Aberdeen, Scotland, which the correspondent does not mention.

Even so, this makes only ten universities for the whole of Great Britain. How many institutes are there in the United States that call themselves "universities?"

*An Abomination.*

LOCAL engineer is quoted in a contemporary as believing that an elevated railroad in Los Angeles is more to be desired in this city than a subway.

This engineer is, of course, entitled to his opinion, for this is a free country. The editor of the *Care of the Body* has never had the pleasure(?) of seeing or traveling on an elevated railroad, but from all accounts he has read of that institution, as it exists in New York, he would say that the people of Los Angeles would be justified in getting their guns if any one should attempt to construct such an unsightly nerve-destroying structure here.

*A Point Not Well Taken.*

FOLLOWING is from Barry's San Francisco Star: "It seems to be a little more than poetic justice that a Berkeley editor was stricken with ptomaine poisoning after partaking of that celebrated launching lunch at Vallejo, when he had devoted many columns last winter to ridiculing the anti-plague crusade, asserting that he had never seen a disease germ. Fortunately, he has lived, and is perhaps convinced that there are several hard facts that he has overlooked in his philosophy."

If Editor Richardson had been as much afraid of "bugs" as is Editor Barry of the Star, he might perhaps have succumbed to them.

*Rotten Food.*

THE following dispatch from Altoona, Pa., was recently published:

"A disease which local veterinarians are unable to classify has attacked large droves of pigs in Logan township, adjoining Altoona, which are being rapidly depleted. The disease is accompanied by swelling, and decomposition sets in rapidly after death."

Doubtless these hogs were fed on swill and garbage. Nice kind of food, isn't it?

*Mental Medicine.*

IT is somewhat puzzling when you frequently see people who offer to give, for a small sum, advice as to how to be successful, how to get rich, how to be happy and healthy, and so forth, and are frequently themselves suffering from the lack of common necessities, living in a poor apartment-house, wearing shabby clothes and skimping on their diet.

These observations are apropos to a little book of 144

pages, sent by the author to the editor of the *Care of the Body*. It is entitled "What To Do—Mental Medicine for Sick Souls—How to Get Money, How to Get Work, How to Cure Empty Pockets," and it is written by "Eva of Chelsea." It is a reproduction of articles from a woman's column of a leading Boston daily, which was under the charge of the author of the book, who is now in Los Angeles, being a refugee from the recent Chelsea fire, in which she lost everything, having no insurance. She writes that she has a throat trouble, that she depends upon the sale of this book, and that she is "utterly at a loss as to how to sell it."

This, however, does not alter the fact that the book contains much good sound sense. There is a lot of good advice to foolish or unfortunate women—and a few men—who are suffering from too much or too little husband or wife, as the case may be. The author is a brave defender of her sex, yet she does not hesitate to tell them plain truths, when it is necessary.

Here are sensible remarks in regard to what some people call "love," which is too frequently a result of overeating of stimulating foods and constipation:

"I am trying to show all you sensitive women the difference between love and the other subtle attractions which beset you, so that you may be safeguarded from just such troubles as these. Hundreds of couples are wrecked, their homes broken up through the influence of magnetic attraction. After polarity has been established, satiety turns the tide toward repulsion, and it takes the place of attraction. The chemical atoms have no longer affinity, the magnets are demagnetized, repulsion sets in and the couples hate each other, and when too late, are sorry they eloped and ruined their homes. Half the marriages are founded on magnetic attraction alone."

One correspondent writes that her husband loves another woman and is going to leave her, and asks why do husbands change. In reply the author tells her that human love is the most effervescent quality—that we should be deity if we never changed. Most love, she truthfully states, is simply magnetic attraction. A more magnetic woman, she says, can almost always win the attention of another woman's husband. She adds the following sensible advice:

"Be careful of your diet—let it be moderate, but nourishing. Change your grade of thought to higher, brighter quality, to create magnetism. There is a spirit of coquetry wives should always use, to relieve marriage of staleness, monotony. Resurrect it if you can, it means added magnetism. Dress tastefully, try to look as sweet as the woman, come to the table dressed neatly, put flowers in your hair, put them on the table, be bright and chatty to him, never antagonize him about the woman, keep her out of sight and mind. Now you keep collecting and storing up magnetism, and by and by you will become a magnet again to attract him; that is, if you rely upon him for a home and support, and are obliged to live with him. But never talk of this trouble to any one or allow others to talk to you of it, for it weakens your forces every time you let it come into your mind. Drop it out—quick."

Eva's ideas on "race suicide" are eminently sound. She says—as the editor of the *Care of the Body* has frequently said—that to beget children who are not welcome and cannot be assured the proper mental, moral, and physical training is a crime against nature. As to the responsibilities of man in paternity she writes:

"They should be taught to refrain from nicotine and drink and drugs a month before prospective fatherhood begins; they should undergo a preparatory period so that they may bring only the noblest qualities to paternity. A man whose reproductive ego is permeated with nicotine and alcohol is unfit to be a father. There is a time to smoke, drink, and chew tobacco—and there is a time to beget the human race decently and intelligently. When we propagate, like the animals, without reason, but in the bare, external sense, we then become, like too prolific beasts, a nuisance to the community, and should be made to reproduce our kind according to the higher law."

In answer to another correspondent, she gives the following sensible advice in regard to diet:

"Get into possession of your nervous system and vitalize it, then it will cure the body. The nerves start from the base of the brain and resemble branches of a tree, spreading all through the body down to the toes. Whatever you think in the brain is carried clear down to your toes. The mind cure is a fact. Think health instead of disease, and be well. Vitalize your nerves by deep breath culture every day; it will strengthen your heart. Your stomach cells are dying for want of air. Your symptoms are exactly those of a person dying for a want of cosmic energy—air. The nerves feed on the divine cosmos, the breath of life; you can only get it from an outdoor life. All your internal organs are shrunken and contracted. Annihilate all the stale, old, devitalized thoughts of ill-health and fill your mind with divine energy, new ways of thinking; thoughts of good health. Since no-breakfast does not agree with you, eat a beaten raw egg in milk instead, with a cup of hot wheat coffee. You are a person who should use a food cure instead of no-breakfast."

"You mix your foods unwisely. Do not eat bread with potatoes at the same meal—too much starch at once. People eat foods that are chemically opposed to each other, and they go down into the guttule fighting each other clear down the line. When foods are in rapport they love each other and go down the line harmonizing every organ and digesting perfectly."

"You are a person who should never eat but one kind of food at a meal until your system becomes normal. Do not eat milk with meat or meat with cereals. If you crave vegetables, do not eat underground vegetables like potatoes, beets, etc., with those that grow above ground in sunlight. They'll fight clear down the line. They are opposed to each other, in nature, and will war to the knife. Every atom in the universe is governed

(CONTINUED ON 159TH PAGE.)

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January 31, 1909.

*Care of the Body*

(CONTINUED FROM 157TH PAGE.)

by the laws of attraction and repulsion bitter wars waged in the abdomen will go down in history unknown and un-suspected. When I have more leisure diet of foods chemically attracted to carry a blessing, instead of a curse, viscera.

"I'd like to put you on a milk diet on each side of your cheek to get the fat. Digestion begins in the mouth. Eat no potatoes or bread with it; eat nothing. When you eat cereal, eat nothing but meal out of cereal alone. Cut out potato, eat white bread (eat graham), pies, mixtures of food. But the main thing, case, is to get out into the air and ventila-tional organs. Ventilate your heart, your breath. Your gizzards are crying for mal cells are scorched with dryness. Get out if it is too late, and try to help you will."

This is an interesting and instructive author has evidently made a study of Some of her ideas are fanciful, as for a reply to a correspondent who asks how dress the reply is: "The divine side of the Almighty." It would be safer to earn the money for a dress rather than the Almighty.

The book may be obtained at the Hy South Hill street, Los Angeles, price be sent by mail on receipt of money.

*A Homeopath on Hygiene.*

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In regard to sexual relations, the author says: "Sexual relations should be limited which would allow congress but once than this usually tends to deplete the physical state of the matrimonial cast. If the pelvic organs congested, but create fluids which contain the regenerating mental and physical condition."

As frequently stated here, it is about normal healthy person, in the prime of life with such a suggestion as this, so long stimulating, or too plentiful.

In regard to injections into the bow advises the addition of table salt to says:

"Clear water injections should never they wash and deplete the intestine of it makes it less active."

"Enemas should only be used occasionally for purposes, and then they may safely be taken quite frequently, with or without substances, they are harmful."

Dr. Chaney says further:

"A cup or a gallon of warm sweet oil injected into the bowel with a glass, hard rubber syringe, preceding the warm salt bath the walls and soften the hard constipated stool. One pint molasses, two quarts hot water injected in bowel will impaction."

Yes, indeed. So, also, would a stick of Some of the author's statements are for instance, he says: "All male animals are rising tide, and females are conceiving tide." You may safely assert that—for you will have a pretty hard time in the exact moment of conception.

Again, in another place, writing on the author says:

"Veal should not be considered as a son, as its carbonaceous properties exist."

The only carbonaceous property found in the fat. This is still more abundant than in veal.

Dr. Chaney is opposed to the use of they are his kind of drugs. Here are some:

"The toxic action of a suppressant is more disastrous eventually than the drug was given."

"One may contrive to arrive at old agitated state, but on the other hand, had the drug he might have lived even longer use to the world."

Yet, notwithstanding these sound half of the book is devoted to a homeopathic medicines and their properties, for although he writes him Chaney is evidently an adherent of the form of drug superstition known as his description of how "potencies" are.

"A homeopathic potency of a drug is a drop of the remedy in 99 drops of hot 72 degrees in a two drachm vial thirty times; this makes the 1x or first solution is emptied out of the potentized one drop and 99 other drops of water shaken thirty times; thus the second is made. This procedure is repeated 200 times.

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chended at Lowell, Mass. He has admitted the crime, though he claims that two others were implicated. They had crawled into the woman's house rob her of \$1000, which they were formed she had in hiding. When they fled to find the money, they hacked a woman to pieces with their knives.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES. CORONA, Jan. 29.—City Clerk Herbert Ashley Wood, who had been in trial for a number of years, died this morning at his home on West

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School of Applied Food  
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## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 156TH PAGE.)

In the laws of attraction and repulsion. Why, there are wars waged in the abdomen which make demons go out in history unknown and unrecorded, yes, unremembered. When I have more leisure, I will send in a list of foods chemically attracted to each other, which may be a blessing, instead of a curse, into the human system.

"I like to put you on a milk diet—chew your milk on each side of your cheek to get the saliva mixed with it. Digestion begins in the mouth. When you eat steak, eat no potatoes or bread with it; eat boiled rice instead. Then you eat cereal, eat nothing else; make your meal out of cereal alone. Cut out potatoes for the present, white bread (eat graham), pies, hash, conglomerates of food. But the main thing to do, in your case, is to get out into the air and ventilate your intestinal organs. Ventilate your heart; it is gasping for breath. Your gizzards are crying for air. Your intestinal walls are scorched with dryness. Get out! Get out! as it is too late, and try to help yourself—you can—will."

This is an interesting and instructive booklet. The author has evidently made a study of human nature. Some of her ideas are fanciful, as for instance, when in reply to a correspondent who asks how she got a black gown the reply is: "The divine telepathic system of the Almighty." It would be safer to go to work and earn the money for a dress rather than depend on the Almighty.

The book may be obtained at the Hygienic Depot, 657 South Hill street, Los Angeles, price 50 cents, or will be sent by mail on receipt of money order.

### A Homeopath on Hygiene.

COPY has been received of the revised second edition of "Chaney's Sanitary Science," a booklet by Dr. Edwin Norman Chaney of Pasadena. The book contains some sensible remarks on the subject of hygiene, in its various phases, the care of the body, and diet. The author is somewhat prone to use large words, when smaller and simpler words would suffice, but then that is a common error.

In regard to sexual relations, the author writes:

"Sexual relations should be limited to child bearing, which would allow congress but once a year. Oftener than this usually tends to deplete the mental and physical state of the matrimonial cast. It not only keeps the pelvic organs congested, but creates a loss of vital fluids which contain the regenerating properties of our mental and physical condition."

As frequently stated here, it is absurd to expect any normal healthy person, in the prime of life, to comply with such a suggestion as this, so long as the diet is too stimulating, or too plentiful.

In regard to injections into the bowels, Dr. Chaney advises the addition of table salt to the water. He says:

"Clear water injections should never be tolerated, as they wash and deplete the intestine of its tonicity, which makes it less active."

"Thomas should only be used occasionally for cleansing purposes, and then they may safely be used clear. If taken quite frequently, with or without salt, or any other substance, they are harmful."

Dr. Chaney says further:

"A cup or a gallon of warm sweet oil or salad oil injected into the bowel with a glass, hard rubber or reservoir syringe, preceding the warm salt water, will lubricate the walls and soften the hard corners of a constipated stool. One pint molasses, two quarts milk, two quarts hot water injected in bowel will start most any infection."

Yes, indeed. So, also, would a stick of dynamite.

Some of the author's statements are fanciful. For instance, he says: "All male animals are conceived during rising tide, and females are conceived during waning tide." You may safely assert that—or the opposite—for you will have a pretty hard time in trying to prove the exact moment of conception.

Again, in another place, writing on the subject of diet, the author says:

"Veal should not be considered as a food, but a poison, as its carbonaceous properties exist excessively."

The only carbonaceous property in flesh foods is found in the fat. This is still more abundant in pork than in veal.

Dr. Chaney is opposed to the use of drugs—unless they are his kind of drugs. Here are some of his statements:

"The toxic action of a suppressant in most cases is more disastrous eventually than the disease for which the drug was given."

"One may contrive to arrive at old age in a half-animated state, but on the other hand, had one never used the drugs he might have lived even longer and been of greater use to the world."

Yet, notwithstanding these sound statements, more than half of the book is devoted to a list of various homeopathic medicines and their supposed curative properties, for although he writes himself "M. D." Dr. Chaney is evidently an adherent of the less harmful form of drug superstition known as homeopathy. Here is his description of how "potencies" are made:

"A homeopathic potency of a drug is made by placing a drop of the remedy in 99 drops of water or alcohol 72 degrees in a two drachm vial and shaking it thirty times; this makes the 1x or first potency; the solution is emptied out of the potentiating vial, except one drop and 99 other drops of water are added and shaken thirty times; thus the second potency, 2x, is made. This procedure is repeated 200 times and marked

CC potency; 1100 times and called the CM potency; 2500 times and called the DMM potency. Each time the drop of solution is divided into a hundredth part of mingling with the ninety-nine drops it slowly releases the molecular force of the drug and preserves it in the vial for administering on pellets or in water to patients."

It should be sufficient to call attention to the fact that these high homeopathic potencies contain only about one-millionth part of the medicinal matter that is found in the same quantity of Los Angeles River water to show that homeopathy is really a form of suggestion, like Christian Science, or carrying a potato in the pocket, or wearing an iron ring, or visiting a holy shrine. Dr. Chaney says:

"Drugs have been the means of producing over two-thirds of America's chronic invalidism; and in the hospitals of this country, where the homeopathic potencies are used as well as drugs, statistics show that in the various diseases from 16 to 20 per cent. of the cases are fatal under the drug practice, while but 6 per cent. die while under homeopathic treatment."

Undoubtedly. Also, recoveries will be vastly more numerous and rapid if you give nothing at all, as convincingly proved by osteopaths and naturopaths.

However, some people are so weak-minded that they must take something out of a bottle or pill box. In such cases, it is just as well to let these people use homeopathic remedies, or the so-called "tissue salts"—when the latter are given in the usual minute doses—while nature is doing the healing work.

Published by the author, Dr. E. N. Chaney, Dodesworth Block, Pasadena, Cal. Price 50 cents.

### Body and Soul.

PHILIP BROOK wrote: "The care of the body and the care of the soul are not two duties, but two parts of one duty."

### Faith and Works.

The following, from an unidentified source, might be read with advantage by some of our "New Thought" friends, who are fond of "affirming" things that are not:

"A little girl's bad brother set a trap to catch birds. She knew it was wrong, cruel, against the laws of kindness, altogether inexcusable from her point of view.

"She wept at first, then her mother—two hours later noticed that she had become cheerful once more.

"What did you do?" asked the mother.

"I prayed for my brother to be made a better boy."

"What else?"

"I prayed that the trap would not catch any little birds."

"What else?"

"Then I went out and kicked the old trap all to pieces."

### Queer Requests.

SOME of the readers of the Care of the Body seem to think this is a sort of a combination of an information bureau and a general benevolent association, to judge from the peculiar requests that are constantly received by the editor of the department. For instance, within the past month two requests have been received begging the editor to help the correspondents in raising mortgages on their homes, and so save them from threatening ruin.

The editor of the Care of the Body is always glad to do everything he can to aid people in relieving themselves of physical and mental suffering, but when it comes to financial troubles, he has to draw the line. He is not in the Rockefeller class, and has no pull with the kings of finance.

### EGYPTIAN DONKEY BOYS.

#### LEGS AND TONGUES EQUALLY ACTIVE—THEY ARE CANNY, TOO.

[Travel Magazine:] A happy-go-lucky lot are the donkey boys of Egypt, bright and full of fun, quarreling one minute, then singing, though the latter sounds to American ears like an awful wail of misery.

Scantly dressed in their blue gowns, their bare feet toughened to endure any heat or kind of road, they add greatly to the interest of the many trips taken with them in their land.

The donkey boy has picked up a few words of English, which his quick wit enables him to use effectively. The demand for backsheesh is begun at the first acquaintance and is kept up constantly.

To reply with decision "nothing," or "Bukra (tomorrow) backsheesh," sometimes has a quieting effect. But begging is part of the business, and cigarettes, books, white gloves and slippers were asked for, while one boy with seeming unselfishness pleaded for money to buy sugar cane for his donkey.

They sing the praises of the animals constantly. "This very good donkey!" "He very fast," urging him on with the "Ah-a-ah;" and you answer: "No, don't go fast, Ala mahlik, aja mahlik" (slowly.) Upon which the boy will urge: "Oh, Madam, one gallop!"

Many of the donkeys were fine-looking and decorated with gay bridles and saddlery, and with the hair cut in fantastic patterns. A donkey sheikh owns the animals at any given place, and the boys hired by the day in charge of them get their pay from the traveler, while sheikh is paid for the use of the animal.

This explains in part the constant plea for backsheesh, which should never be given until one dismounts at the end of the trip, and then at the last minute, as they are never quite satisfied, demand more and may make it quite unpleasant for the traveler. It is a good plan to have an understanding in the party and all pay the same sum, according to the distance covered.

The boys fully earn their pittance, going many miles sometimes for two or three piastres. They are quick to recognize the nationality of the tourist. Riding one day with two ladies at Luxor one of them said:

"That is a very good donkey you have. I had him yesterday."

"Yes," said the other, "his name is George Washington."

Later the rider said to the donkey boy:

"Why did you tell me that the donkey's name was George Washington and yesterday tell my friend that his name was Tommy Atkins?"

"Oh," answered the boy, "she English, and those English no like George Washington."

### Need of a Tailor.

Little Joe: Oh, mamma! Look at the poor little dog without a tail! The people who own him ought to attend to it.

Mamma: But what could they do?

Little Joe: Why, they could take him to a tailor and have a new tail made.—[Chicago News.]

### His View.

The Employer: Young man, I don't see how, with your salary, you can afford to smoke such expensive cigars.

The Employe: You're right, sir—I can't. I ought to have a bigger salary.—[Cleveland Leader.]

### Dr. Adolph Petter's NatureAID Talks—No. 4

#### ON HEALTH CULTURE, SUCCESS AND THE INFINITE-WISE LAWS THAT MUST AND ALONE CAN CURE ALL HUMAN PAIN, ILL FEELING—DIS-EASES, INCLUDING RUPTURE, FALLEN WORMS AND DEFORMITIES.

Vigorous physical, mental and moral health means more success in any vocation because it implies that your body's every thought, word and act is in perfect-intellectual harmonious attune with God-Nature's infinitely wise, all-creative, all-governing, invariable and invulnerable laws, the forces that created and must govern else sicken and eventually destroy you for continued disobedience. Hence would it not imply common sense, if all men, women, children, employees or employers, in all walks of life, who want to do more, earn more, and be more, would only give that ever faithful, physical and mental body (money-making machine) of theirs just five minutes time each and every day, just like each and all of you faithfully give some daily time and care to something that costs you money.

This infinite, little but highly necessary and benevolent daily task applied to your own body would be a secure insurance policy against failure of all your most cherished achievements and against all pain, ill-feeling dis-eases that so commonly afflict all humanity, for their highly neglectful and most disobedient attitude toward God-Nature's most beautiful, merciful, benevolent, beneficent and munificent laws towards her greatest and grandest of all creations—"Mankind." However, should you be already pained, ill-feeling, dis-eased or feel that you are a failure from any viewpoint, the Physicians and highly sane Surgeons of Petter's NatureAID Health Utilities Company can induce the Nature Cure of your every infirmity, as well as point out and guide you into the natural path (Naturopath) to constant, vigorous physical, mental and moral health, success and happiness in all plenty unto a ripe old age.

Our NatureAID Magazine teaches cause and cure Nature's way, and there is no other subscription \$10 a year. Tell who will tell you and we will try and send you an edition FREE bearing upon the subject of your infirmity.

We treat in our Institute, in your homes, or by mail. long experience and highly trained mid-wife in connection. Address NatureAID, 217 Merchant Place, Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone F7102.

### RHEUMATISM CURE FREE.

#### One Week's Free Treatment Sent by Mail Postpaid to Any Sufferer From Rheumatism.

If you are suffering from rheumatism, whether acute, muscular, sciatic or in any other form and have tried every other remedy without success, don't give up, but try Our Standard Remedy. It is not a new treatment, but an old tried remedy (never advertised), which has cured some of the worst cases, cases which have been given up by many physicians as hopeless. They tried Our Standard Remedy and were cured.

P. I. DENNISON, Denver, Colo., Railroad Conductor, writes:

"It would take me a week to tell what I have tried and how I suffered. I had been given up by the doctors, spent forty days at Hot Springs, Ark., and twenty-four days at Bolder Hot Springs; had rheumatism for twenty-nine years. My wife was unable to do a stroke of work for seven months. My case attracted me and I am now working every day."

My Granduncle left South of me and died.

After a short time he was writing to Count of his son.

Grandcount of his son.

Count has brought his son.

Duchess of his son.

He was born in Troubles.

The son who has brought his son.

for the son's family.

He was born in Troubles.

[January, 31, 1909]



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Try Cocoa Naptha Soap—At all grocers.

**POINTS OF THE NEWS  
IN TODAY'S ISSUE**

The new **First Barber Chair Shop**,  
Great **Teakwood Show**,  
Auto **Race** for Mountain Climbs,  
Locomotives of the Auto Show,  
Auto **Carries Garden Tools**,  
Page for the **Decorative Arts**,  
Mosaic and Wall **Paint** Tools,  
Hundreds of Quail **Liberated**,  
High **Steppers** for **Franklin** Show,  
Trotter Sets New Step Pat.

**The City.**  
United States District Court ruled yesterday in favor of the Southern Pacific against the Santa Fe in an action for \$14,000 damages sustained in an accident between a passenger car of the Southern Pacific and a trainman and railroad track used jointly by both companies.  
Death-trap of the news on Broadway last night contained more valuable gossip than ever before made by Mrs. John Hays for Scientific Research.  
Detective work by author's wife leads to solving of messenger boy's mysterious disappearance two months ago.

Storm damage to railroads runs into millions principally to the Southern Pacific but will fully offset by the increased revenue resulting from greater crops.

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on Estate.  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.  
CORONA, Jan. 29.—City Clerk Herbert Ashley Wood, who had been in frail health for a number of years, died this morning at his home on West Sixth street, death resulting from

assault with intent to murder. A. L. Kreiss, a business associate in a brick concern.

Riggins, who had been drinking, attacked Kreiss with a gun on Thanksgiving Day. Riggins' attorney fought hard for a change of venue, and much difficulty was had in getting a

150 RECIPES IN SPANISH  
50 SOUPS; 120 SALADS; 427 RECIPES FOR  
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUNS AND THIS RECIPE  
OF COOKERY.